IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 171- BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES;

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE RD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALOJA x	..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*	..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £46.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.		Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	..	5,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd Jul	JEYPORE*	..	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORR*	..	6,715	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	..	6,606	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	..	6,606	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec,	DELTA	..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

22nd July	KARAGOLA	..	East & S. Africa
22nd ,,	BAMORA	..	Busreh via Karachi. & P. G. Ports
24th ,,	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29thSept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons:	Arrival.	Departure.
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6,609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	9 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	13 Aug.

*Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,666.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores	
Insurance in Force -	,,	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 26 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, andcheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA,

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Hindu COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally with certificate SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, 6, Princess Street, Chemists, Bombay.

A R1486

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.

C23641

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST GRAPES in India are obtainable from 5th June, 1925, at the Municipal and Burns Gardens, Karachi.

	Per lb
1. GULABI Natural strong rose flavour variety) at	1 0 0
2. ROYAL MUSCADINE (Special large excellently flavoured) at	0 12 0
3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at	0 10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.

F R1413.

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

F R1489

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.

F 1242

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples, Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Rv. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.

R1457

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,000. No offers. Apply DOCTOR C/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1485

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One BOOK, containing 25 tickets from 1 to 25 of Orchestra duly stamped 31st July, 1925, with signature of the undersigned is lost. Anyone finding please return to in care of VAYADA UNION SOCIETY, 27-29 Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay No. 4. VIDYANAND P. MASTER.

PB R1484

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St. Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

I, THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the Public that I have LOST or MISLAID Allotment Receipt No. 8530 of The United Bank of India, Ltd., for 150 shares No. 623239-388 standing in the name of Meghji Jetha. Anybody having any claim should intimate the same to the Bank within one month hereof, after which a Duplicate will be granted to me.

MEGHJI JETHA.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925.

R1488

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

INDIAN GENTLEMEN, who have graduated in mechanical engineering at a University or College of University status are invited to submit applications for appointment as "Assistant Works Manager under training." This appointment is of the nature of a post graduate scholarship for five years to qualify men to compete for future vacancies as Assistant Works Managers.

The rate of pay offered is Rs. 300-50-500. Applications, which must be by letter only and must give full details as to age, parentage, qualifications and experience, should be submitted to the MASTER GENERAL OF SUPPLY, Army Headquarters, Simla, before 1-9-25

23730

NOTICE.

MR. C. M. ROSS and Mr. A. S. CHADWICK were carrying on business with other Partners under the style of Mathradas and Co., as Insurance Agents, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

All Partners in the Firm, except Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr. A. S. Chadwick, having retired from the Firm, Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr. A. S. Chadwick will from this date continue the business of the said Firm under the style and name of

C. M. ROSS & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925

23729

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VADANGAORI, wife of Mahavirprasad Surajprasad, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay (no occupation). ..... Deceased.

SHANTAGAORI, wife of Kaustubhlal Manishanker, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, (no occupation) residing at Zaoba's Oart, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR,

for Registrar,

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of July 1925

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.

Petitioner's Attorneys.

C23732

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS.... Plaintiff

vs.

CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.—Property at Fofalwady near Moombedevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nardoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsey, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division.

LOT NO 2

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO. 3

All that piece of parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 491 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. B. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C23728

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2865 of 1924.

KHANOO SHARIFFA. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDJI VASSONJI Defendant.

To

GOVINDJI VASSONJI

The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court has fixed FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. in his office to settle the draft proclamation, advertisement, particulars and conditions of sale, etc.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1925

N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C23733

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20521

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GERMAN SILVERWALLA BUILDING AT SECOND BHOIVADA, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Maganbhai Naginbhai Vakilwalla and Nemchand Naginchand Vakilwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hargowandas Tulsidas Sakalchand Hargowandas, Hiralal Hargowandas, Manilal Hargowandas, Chunilal Tulsidas and Ghanshyamlal Chunilal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Mortgage Deed dated 14th JANUARY, 1924 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees Maganbhai Naginbhai Vakilwalla Nemchand Nagindas Vakilwalla of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the ... 23rd JULY, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent fazendari land or ground formerly consisting of two pieces of land together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being on the Northern side of second Bhoiwada Lane Bhuleshwar without the Fort, in Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 574 and cadastral Survey No. 2442 and 2443 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5370 and 5371, and Street Nos. 92, 94, 96 and 98 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Swaminarayan Temple and partly by the property of Shamdas Tricumdas, on or towards the West by the property of the late Pitambardas Ganeshdas, and partly by the property of Bhogilal Tribhuwan, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the same second Bhoiwada Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Keshavdas Goculdas Barbhaya (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Ratilal Damodardas Mehta and Jagmohandas Dharamdas and in pursuance of an order in Insolvency Court dated 5th June, 1925, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the Mortgagees in the property described below :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 515 New No. 5621 Old Survey Nos. 184 to 187 and New Survey No. 8679 and Cadastral Survey No. 1310 Division Fort and bounded on the East by the Public Road called Bazar Gate Street on the West by the Temple of Bhimeshwar called the Thakurdwar Temple on the North by the house of Banabhoy Dwarkadas and on the South by the house of Moosakhan Molla Ebrahim and the buildings wherein are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2222 and Street Nos. 32 to 38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at Readymoney Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD and Co.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD (NEAR MADHAVE BAUG).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the first Mortgagee Messrs. Nandlal Jamnadas and Co. pursuant to the power of Sale vested in the first mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of November 1923 and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Damodardas Hargovinddas the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Quit Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2219, 2217, New Nos. 9293, 9299, Old Survey Nos. 437-438 and New Survey Nos. 5176-5177 and Cadastral No. 3121 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6199, Street Nos. 100 and 104 and containing by admeasurement 182/8/9 square yards or thereabouts as appears from the Collector's Bills and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Purshotamdas Pranjivandas, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Sakharam, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the 1st Mortgagees at their office at 43 Churchgate Street Readymoney Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE BAPU KHOTE STREET (JAMBLI MOHOLA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the first Mortgagees, Messrs. Nandlal Jamnadas and Co., pursuant to the power of Sale vested in the first mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of November, 1923 and on account and at the risk of the mortgegor Damodardas Hargovinddas the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1053, New No. 8232, Old Survey No. 2086 and New Survey No. 752 and Cadastral No. 3228 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 5984 and Street Nos. 168-172 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by the property of Gora Gandhi, on the North by the property of Nathubai Nagindas on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mowji Manji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. RELE & CO., Attorneys for the 1st Mortgagees at their Office at 43, Churchgate Street Readymoney Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES (AFRICAN) COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Godown No. 13 of Muccadam Thacker Khimji Damji, situate at Jackeria Bunder, Sewri, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. The New Islam Mills and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Company concerned :—

10 bales (African) Cotton, damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

Govt. Auctioneers,

94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

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Presents THIS WEEK
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FILM
"HOTHAL PADAMANI"
Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the proprietor arlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., ill TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st nd TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, he 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at he Carlton Hotel premises Outram Road, Fornby Road, Fort, the whole of the otel furniture comprising drawing room uites, reclining sofas, glass and crockery-ware, one semi-grand, piano, Chesterfield ofas, cabinets, electric table fans, wooden nd iron cots, dressing wash hand tables, loth and gown cupboards, marble top round ables, side boards, large stove, meat safes, liters, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small nd large dining tables and chairs, billiard tables, billiard benches, almirahs, chest of drawers towel horses, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th July 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Champay Terrace," Altamount Road, Khamballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and plateaware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice box, phonograph, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 20.

The monsoon has been vigorous in north-east India and the Gangetic plain and fairly active in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East Punjab, Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Rajputana Central Provinces, Hyderabad, north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Toungs, one inch, Kyaukpyu, two, Akyab five, Sibsagar, three; Cheerapunji two; Gauhati Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, Berhampur, four; Chittagong five; Narayanganj Saugor Island three; Purnea two; Naya Dumka three; Benares, Lucknow two; Meerut one and a half, Roorkee one; Dehra Dun four; Mussooree five; Dalhousie three, Marmagoa Calicut one and a half; Mangalore three; Raichur, Hyderabad Deccan one; Bangalore one and a half, Mercara two; Kurnool, Vizagapatam one; Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in United Provinces, Central India, and East Punjab and decrease in Assam.—A. P.

CAUVERY FLOODS.

MADRAS, July 20.

Reports from Trichinopoly and Kumbakonam show that floods in the Cauvery river are on the increase. The village of old Murangapet is under water and people continue to live in huts put up in sanded fields south of the Railway line. Stone "Croyne" at the head of the Elanthavathalai channel (Trichinopoly) has also collapsed, but the bund is being carefully, strengthened.

The latest report from Erode says that the Cauvery has risen above 20 feet. The Collector and Divisional Officer are camping there and are taking all possible precautions.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 20th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 20th July' 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 09	34 53	42 32	22 02
Fort	0 50	37 71	..	23 39
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital Cumbala Hill	0 39	35 64	..	..
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 19.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr		29.679 inches.
Temperature of Air		82.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.4 "
Dew Point		76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air		83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86.3 "
Minimum do. do.		79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		234 miles
Fall of Rain		0.12 inches
Total fall during month		6.58 "
Do, do year		37.27 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July		0.16 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Jul	ft in h. m.		Jun.	ft in h. m.	
M	20	11 4½ 27 6		20	3 54 16 0	
		22 35 25 8			16 52 19 9	
Tu	21	11 35 18 1		21	4 27 16 9	
		23 12 25 9			17 25 19 6	
W	22	2 5 28 8		22	5 1 16 5	
		23 46 28 1			17 57 19 4	
Thu	23	12 34 28 4		23	5 34 16 1	
		.. ..			18 29 18 3	
Fri	24	8 58 25 9		24	1 50 18 8	
		20 22 24 9			14 41 21 1	
Sat	25	0 53 26 1		25	6 38 16 2	
		13 28 28 0			19 33 18 8	
Sun	26	2 2 25 7		26	7 41 18	
		14 25 27 2			20 36 18 9	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 21 (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 22 (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 24 (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 25 (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sun.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.18" of rain, Hissar 0.47" and Delhi 0.33". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess in the north and east of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Rawalpindi, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.79" of rain, Cawnpore 0.15" and Allahabad 0.16". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal the minimum was almost as usual in the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.36" of rain and Kotah 0.20". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in central Kathiawar. Temperature was almost normal in the division except at Neemuch, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.20" of rain, Saugor 0.50". Hoshangabad 0.62" and Raipur 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad. Temperature was almost as usual in the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.31" of rain and Marmagao 1.73". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Marmagao. The highest temperature attained at Bombay was 86.3 degs (2degs. above normal) and the lowest 77.6 degs (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Nizamabad reports 0.64" of rain and Hyderabad 0.99". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula excluding the Bombay Deccan and weak in northwest and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the east United Provinces, the Konkam, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 3.31", Calicut 1.65", Cochin 0.49", Bangalore 1.58' Madras 0.11" and Cuddapah 0.60."

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th July 1925 issued from Simla

The monsoon has weakened in northwest and Central India but remains acitve generally elsewhere. Heavy falls are again reported from Malabar and the Chittagong coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, north and east Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in South-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab three; Myitkyina one and a half; Dirbugarh, Sibsagar one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong eight; Narayanganj, Bogra, Dinajpur, Darjiling one; Ranchi two; Naya Dumka one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.52	—0.33	9.76
Punjab—					
Multan	..	..	..	..	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	(0.87)	6.69	+4.18	34.77
Lahore	..	7.75	5.12	+2.63	19.62
Hissar	0.47	6.21	3.89	+2.32	14.47
Ambala	0.16	14.65	8.51	+6.14	30.45
Delhi	0.33	8.57	8.52	+0.05	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.79	20.26	8.59	11.67	26.90
Mainpuri	0.09	15.25	7.77	+7.48	27.07
Jhansi	..	19.12	11.80	+7.32	36.17
Cawnpore	0.15	16.13	9.68	+6.45	35.92
Allahabad	0.16	25.71	11.73	13.98	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.79	+0.60	3.68
Karachi	..	1.59	2.57	—0.98	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.75	3.46	+2.29	11.79
Ajmer	..	3.87	6.89	—3.02	20.65
Jaipur	0.04	6.41	7.59	—1.18	24.21
Kotah	0.20	12.59	9.70	+2.89	28.23
Mount Abu	..	17.86	18.26	—0.40	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.03	2.60	5.84	—3.24	14.39
Dwarka	0.03	2.96	6.82	—3.86	13.52
Veraval	..	13.97	7.83	+6.14	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.83	11.34	—4.51	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	12.53	7.97	+4.56	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.03	18.57	19.28	—0.41	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	18.43	11.65	+6.78	28.83
Deesa	..	8.32	7.76	+0.56	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	10.78	9.76	+1.02	29.19
Indore	..	8.04	12.14	—4.13	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.20	28.94	18.32	+1062	55.11
Saugor	0.50	24.26	15.36	+8.90	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.62	15.19	15.77	—0.58	48.83
Khandwa	..	7.41	10.85	—3.40	29.63
Akola	..	7.29	11.73	—4.44	31.35
Amraoti	..	11.15	12.50	—1.43	33.05
Nagpur	0.04	18.30	18.19	+0.11	48.97
Chanda	..	14.52	18.77	—4.25	51.90
Raipur	0.24	26.38	17.68	+8.70	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.09	34.53	36.42	—1.89	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.31	40.38	41.66	—1128	99.93
Mormugao	1.73	40.00	43.47	—3.97	94.95
Karwar	..	..	..	..	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	6.60	7.43	—0.74	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.52	7.31	—1.99	22.33
Poona	0.08	5.92	9.24	—3.32	27.11
Sholapur	0.01	4.68	7.57	—2.89	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	4.76	—4.07	20.90
Belgaum	0.04	26.29	18.37	+6.92	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	5.48	9.32	—3.84	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.64	8.90	11.99	—2.79	40.08
Hyderabad	0.99	4.65	8.62	—3.97	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	3.31	76.70	62.58	+1480	125.68
Calicut	1.65	81.52	69.91	+1101	117.18
Cochin	0.49	56.09	63.62	—7.53	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.02	18.42	—6.40	84.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.02	15.53	11.60	+3.78	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.02	7.10	8.80	—1.40	41.59
Bellary	..	0.20	2.89	—2.69	20.51
Cuddapah	0.60	2.50	5.46	—3.16	31.23
Madras	0.11	1.50	4.25	—2.95	50.74
Bangalore	1.59	4.51	5.54	—1.03	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.08	2.61	+0.47	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.68	2.31	+1.35	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.93	2.43	—1.50	54.98

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

S.S. Rena Tuflen Oslo.
S.S. Hohenfels Goose Hamburg.
S.S. Colaba Fisher Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.

S.S. Cherca Mussapi Trieste.
S.S. Naringa Prince Java.

LOADING.

July 20.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer City of Chester for New York.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JULY 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

11 Karagola 3647, Durban, 22/7 M M & Co
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 7/8 L Triestino.
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reva 2885 Madras 24/7 Grahams.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Busrah 29/7 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
K Varala 1932 N F F M M & Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nalyora due about 3rd August, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 17th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels due about 19th July, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Belderdyk due about 14th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM GENOA.

Ganya due about 1st August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kabinga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toyooka Maru due about 15th July. Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 17th July, Agent P and O. S. N Co.

IMPORT.

July 20.

S.S. Rampura from London, Agents:—M. M. & Co.:—

From London:—46 boxes gold coins, 17 boxes bar gold, 18 boxes sovereigns, 250 bars silver, 100 cases vibrona, 63 cases quinine, 35 cases spirits, 100 cases wine arnis, 121 cases cigarettes, 52 cases medical goods, 62 cases gripe water, 21 cases sugar, 18 cases metal polish, 21 cases olives oil, 18 cases herring, 15 cases blanco, 55 cases gems, 48 cases barley, 14 cases pickles, 20 cases blue, 74 cases biscuits, 185 cases salt, 38 cases sauce, 26 cases oat meal, 124 cases castor oil, 163 cases medicine, 25 cases starch, 14 cases corks, 49 cases oil stores, 25 cases syrup, 31 cases lamps and parts, 35 cases electric cable, 11 cases cheese, 14 cases ammonia, 15 cases soap, 17 cases tobacco, 20 cases sherry, 20 cases envelops, 25 cases hosiery, 40 cases confectionery, 49 cases toilet soap, 22 cases paper pads, 30 cases preserves, 115 cases vinger, 10 casks vinger, 30 casks E. G. bottles, 14 casks ivory, 3 cases ivory, 26 cases essences, 15 cases provisions, 27 cases stationery, 36 cases oil varnish, 346 drums oil varnish, 50 drums disinfectional fluid, 17 drums vegetable oil, 45 drums paint, 1402 kegs paint, 80 kegs colour, 54 cases colour, 93 cases boot polish, 19 cases photo plates, 250 cases condensed milk, 55 cases ink, 30 drums ink, 64 casks ink, 84 casks tallow, 20 casks white zinc, 900 casks cement, 200 casks whiting, 50 bags whiting, 250 D/bags sulphate of ammonia, 40 drums antifonting composition.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, July 18.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1-3-0.
Healds-Elastic, Rs. 19.
Reeds, Re. 0-2-3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8-2-0.
Roller Cloth 18 oz., Rs. 8-4-0.
Bandings-rim-scroll, Re. 1-4-6.
Bandings-tubular, Re. 1-13-0.
Bandings-spindle, Rs. 1-8-0.
Bobbins-Slubbing, Rs. 24.
Bobbins-Rovings, Rs. 21.
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext. Rs. 6-8-0.
Bobbins-conical 5", Rs. 6-8-0.
Rope Lambeth, Rs. 1-13-6.

The market was featureless. Prices indicate no upward trend. Consumers. Mills are very poor buyers. Market is extremely duli.

Photos A NOBLE SACRIFICER OF BENGAL Photos

DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

Photos full size, Deshabandhu with Mrs. Vasanti Devi, 3/4 standing, single, Bust with and without garland. Different sittings. These Photos have been declared by Mrs. Vasanti Devi to be most accurate of all, so also

LATE LOKAMANYA TILAK

Various times and positions are available at Rs. 5/ and 4/- each.

write for entragements and paintings.

N. V. VIRKAR,

Art-Photographer, 9, Mohan Buildings, BOMBAY No. 4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs, 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 810.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol., 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras, 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—steady market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 20. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	158 1/2
Shanghai	211 1/2
Japan	113
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS	
Stokholm	18.05
Christiania	28.04
Amsterdam	12.11
Switzerland	25.03
Belgium	105.05
Athens	304.50

New York, July 18.

Demand Bills 4.5.68

London, July 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.25
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 5/8
Exchange on London in Italy closed

London, July 18.

Warsaw 25.42.
Rentes 3 per cent 103.25.
Berlin Cheques on London 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady—nothing doing.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

London, July 17.

Belgium Exchange 105.23.
Athens Exchange 306.00.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 20.

Three months 4-3-8 per cent.
Six months 4-5-8 per cent.
Bank of England rate—5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—4 per cent.

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 100 1/4.
Conversion Loan 76 13/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 1/5 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal.

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/8.

MONEY.

Call—2½ per cent.
One month—2 per cent.
Three months—2 per cent.
Six months—3 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 20.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-6-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-5-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-2.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72-2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72-1.

London, July 18.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32.
Silver forward d. 32-1.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. No sellers in market, hence the rise, Market likely to move within narrow limit.
Tone of Silver—Quiet and idle, nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready:—21-5-6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-5-0, lowest 21-4-6, highest 21-4-9, at 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-4-9, lowest 21-4-93 highest 21-4-6, at 6 p.m. 21-4-6
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida, Bhadrava—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready:—72-3-0.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 72-3-0, lowest 72-1-0, highest 72-3-0, at 6 p.m. 72-1-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-2-0, lowest 72-0-0, highest 72-2-0, at 6 p.m. 72-0-0
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-9-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet but steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 10th July:—

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,77,50,000
Public Deposits	19,66,57,000
Others Deposits	75,76,13,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities.	
Sundries	1,18,33,000
Rupees	1,07,01,03,000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	12,79,01,000
Others authorized securities under the Act	1,22,02,000
Loans	18,31,26,000
Cash Credits	28,52,99,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,43,58,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30,75,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,73,59,000
Liability of cinstitutes for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	57,29,000
Balances with other Banks	22,97,000
	70,07,46,000
Cash	36,93,57,000
Rupees	1,07,01,03,000

Percentage 38.23, Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay. July 20.

Yesterday Reuter reported 4 to 6 points higher in New York futures. Early the market advanced on short covering. but later eased on further long liquidation. At the close the market was steady. Liverpool was reported 6 to 9 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friend Messrs. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as follows:—

"Market featureless."

Although a slight recovery was reported in the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 449/- i.e. Re. 3/- lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach July /August. The prices steadily improved to Rs. 451/- on Bazar operators buying. At this price the market remained steady for some time, and closed at Rs. 452/- on general buying. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 416 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 418 on prominent shroffs buynig. At Cotton green the market opened at Rs. 418/- and closed steadp at Rs. 419/- On Commission and exporting Houses buying. Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 393/- and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 394-. Marwari shroffs were moderate buyers and sellers F.G. Bengal July and January were nominall quoted Rs. 381/- and Rs. 353/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the demand from exporters and local millwalas was moderate.

To-day only 100 Bs. Rajputana were tendered. Nothing was tendered against Broach contracts. The total tenders up-to-date are 800 Bs. Bengal, 400 Bs., Sawginned and 100 Bs. Punjab/Americans.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	419
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	453
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Description.				
Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good				
M.G. Bengal and Sindh-Punjab	422	412	387	372
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	473	463	453	443
M.G. Dhollera	466	456	446	436
M.G. Punjab/Americans	501	491	481	471
M.G. Broach	488	478	468	458
M.G. Southerns			440	430
			F.G. Fair	420

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418...
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	353
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G. M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-American M. G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hight Fine M.G.	410/420	450/460
Nagpur	415/425	450/460
Veetmal Fine M. G.	355/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th July, 1925:—

Cotton	2962 Bs.
Wheat	1089 Cwts
Linseed	847 ,,
Pape, etc.	18 ,,
Gingellyseed	454 ,,
Poppyseed	37 ,,
Groundnuts	1420 ,,
Castorseed	1439 ,,
Rice	4759 ,,
Myrabollams	279 ,,
Cottonseed	1249 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	134 ,,
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	73 ,,
Bajri	882 ,,
Coal	189 Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, July 20.

New York Market, 18th July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.88	Oct.		23.92	+04
23.45	Jan.		23.49	+04
23.75	Mar.		23.80	+04
23.98	May.		24.04	+06

New York Spot on 17th July, 24.40 minus 50, New Orleans 23.85 minus 35.

New York Spot on 18th July 24.50 plus 10, New Orleans 23.85.

Telegraphic Market advices:—

Further long liquidation early, improved on local shorts covering. October highest 24.12 (10-23 a.m.), lowest 23.37 (11-22 a.m.) range .25 points.

Liverpool Market, 18th July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.37	Jul.			13.31	—06
12.86	Oct.	12.74—12	12.77—09	12.77	—09
12.73	Jan.			12.65	—08
12.77	Mar.			12.69	—08
	Egyptian				
22.85	Nov.			23.85	—
22.75	Jan.			22.75	—

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.:—Temperatures abnormally high, light rains Montgomery (Ala.); Central belt generally fair, all balance belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 12-15 p.m.:—No rains in Texas, light rains in Oklahoma, fair trade fixing call sales.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 20

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	451 1/2	417 1/2
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/25		393 1/2
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/10		
,, M. G. F. G.	385/87	381	353
Khandesh Black leaf	375/30		
Khandwa-Sanavad	390/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	385/400		
Harda	380/430		
Ujjain	375/430		
Parbhani Purna.	400/420		
Nander.	395/420		
Wardha/Warora *	440/45		
Nagpur Katol *	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/500		
Sangli Miraj*	425/40		
Bagalkot	425/35		
Coompta*	440/55		
Tirupur	475/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/50		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	435/45		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 18-7-25	9343000	6856000
,, Yesterday do	3000	4000
Exports to date do	8037000	5728000
Stock at Ports 17-7-25	290000	209000
,, Interior Towns. do	179000	216000
,, Liverpool do	718000	418000
Visible Supply 18-7-25	1361000	997000
Quantity in Sight do	14552000	11466000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2662	3517645	3249659	3554896

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th July

1924-25	1923-24
14488	20447

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-7-25 6,50,773 B/s. last year—7,04,093 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 16th July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	651416	1070036	781614
China	338490	237858	372352
Japan	1562338	1241470	1677438
Coast-Ports	30820	50191	47096
Total	2583064	2599555	2879299
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	7122	510	14789
China Japan & Coast ports	28758	6344	8598
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-2-6	21-5-0	69-5-0	

Remarks:—12-30 p.m.—On Saturday New York closed 4 up and Liverpool 6 to 9 down.

To-day the local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 416 and has since advanced half a Rupee with old Broach at Rs. 449½, Oomras at Rs. 393½, and Bengals at Rs. 380 and Rs. 352 for old and new crops respectively. We understand that the drought is still unbroken in Texas. We refer our friends for our opinion to our Weekly Market Report published last Friday.

Sampin closed this morning at 323.50, 315.90, and 311.30 for July, Ooctober and January, these rates beinfi 8.60, 3.20 and 1.00 up respectively.

Ready Cotton:—There was a moderate demand on Saturday for ready cotton.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 452. A/May 1926 Rs. 418½ Oomras D/January Rs. 394. Bengal July Rs. 381. D/January Rs. 353.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Bombay, July 20

Telegraphic Market informations received by Messrs. Ratilal and Co.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents Cotton Cabin Mambadevi have received the following cable from their N. Y. friends Messrs. A Norden and Co.:—

"Market featureless."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales	18-7-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	97	232,234	339,987
Central India	619	337,109	301,652
Barsi and Nagar	268	204,452	204,522
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	96,992	104,038
Berar	180	563,940	646,391
Central Provinces	—	254,820	288,295
Total Oomras	1,164	1,749,547	1,884,985
Dholera	179	308,148	183,473
N.W. Provinces	—	130,771	122,521
Rajputana	136	79,255	89,596
Sind-Punjab	7	361,057	308,433
Broach	—	481,558	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	437	189,917	183,142
Westerns-Northerns	253	98,620	87,179
Cocanada	—	1,558	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	34,636	27,878
Persian	71	5,499	8,833
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	485	63,835	63,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	826
Total	2,962	35,17,645	32,44,659

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	18-7-25,	1st Sept. to 16th July This year.	Last year
Europe	536	651,416	1,070,036
Japan & China	1,997	1,900,828	1,479,328
Coast Ports	—	30,820	50,191
Upcountry by Rail	—	14,488	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	35,880	13,907
Total	2,533	2,633,432	2,633,869

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.

Mid. American Spot.—Universal Standard 13.78 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 32.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool July 20.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	13.25—06
Sep	12.82—.06
Oct	12.72—.05
Jan	12.60—.05
March	12.64—.05

EGYPTIANS

Jan	22.60 .15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool		
July	13.31	—.06
August	13.08	—.08
September	12.88	—.08
October	12.77	—.09
November	12.63	—.09
December	12.65	—.08
January	12.65	—.08
February	12.64	—.08
March	12.69	—.08
April	12.67	—.08
May	12.72	—.09
June	12.67	—.08
July	12.66	—.08

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	30.35+.35
August	29.35+.35
September	27.75+.15
October	26.35+.10
November	23.85
December	23.35
January	22.75
February	22.70
March	22.50
April	22.45
May	22.40
June	22.35
July	22.30

ADITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 18.

Scinde, Good	9.70
Scinde, Lully Good	10.10
Scinde, Fine	10.50
Bengal, Good	9.80
Bengal, Fully Good	10.20
Bengal, Fine	10.60
Oomra, Good	10.50
Oomra Fully Good	10.90
Oomra Fine	11.30
Broach, Good	11.25
Broach, Fully Good	11.65
Broach, Fine	12.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, July 18.

Total in Sight 14,552,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 125,000.
East Indian Visible Supply 204,000.
American Visible Supply 1,361,000.
Other Visible Supply 332,000.
Total Sales 20,000.
East Indian Sales 800.
East Indian Stock 39,000.
East Indian Forwarded 4,600.
East Indian Import of the week 6,000.
East Indian Speculation 1,300.
American Afloat 9,000.
East Indian Afloat 25,000.
Total Afloat 135,000.
Taking of the worlds Spinners of American Cotton 140,000 bags.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 18.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000.
Futures at New York:—

October	23.92+.04
January	23.49+.04
March	23.80+.04
May	24.04+.06

Spot Cotton at New York:—24.50+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans:—23.85
Futures at New Orleans:—

October	23.31—.01
January	23.51+.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8.
Demand Bills 48568.
Silver Commercial Bar Foreign Mined 69 3/8.

WHEAT

London, July 18.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. 58/9 June/July quoted.

Rozaria Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 59/9 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Firm on higher American plate closed quiet lower Liverpool.

Australian 56/6 June/July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 57/6 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Cargo, west Australian 58/- July paid.

SEEDS

London, July 18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)
£19 13/16 Aug/Sep sellers.
£19 1/2 Jan/Feb sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay Firm on higer asked demand quiet.

Linseed Bombay
£22 5/8 July/Aug.
£9 5/8 Aug/Sep sellers—Quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £22 3/8 July/Aug sellers. slow.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 5/8 July/Aug nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton 21 7/8 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton 23 3/8 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton 27 7/8 July/Aug sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Held steadily.—Little doing.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 July/Aug sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
July/Aug. Quiet nominal £21 3/4
Aug/Sept. sellers £22
Linseed Tone:—
Holders asking higher prices, sympathy better Argentine—Very little demand
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
August sellers 41 5/8
Sept/Oct. buyers 41 5/8
Linseed Afloat 45,000 tons.
Wheat Afloat to U. K. 2,085,000 quarters.

RUBBER

London, July 18.

Para Up River Fine, 49/- Aug/Sep sellers.

Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 52/ July sellers.
Tone:—Opened quieter and easier on outside selling—closed easier.
Smoked Ribbed Sheets 53 1/4 July buyers.

METALS

London, July 18.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 61 15/16.
Copper Braziers 80.
Yellow Metal 68 1/4.
Hard Spelter 30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 15 7/8.
Tin Block £261

JAVA SUGAR

London, July 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. &F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Steady but not active.
London 17th Cuban Sugar 12/1 1/2 July value.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay July 20.

Ready Prices unchanged in Saturday's closing Prices levels. Kanta in the local Market remains closed as usual.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady evidencing no change in Saturday's closing Price-levels except far drop of about 2d. per Cwt. in Octo-Nov-Dec. shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations rulling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/1 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec Sh. 16/- Per Cwt F-B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, July 18.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

BARLEY

London, July 18.

Karachi Barley 40/6 July/Aug sellers.

SHARES

London, July 18.

Hongkong Bank £133 1/2.
Chartered Bank 19 3/8.
National Bank 46 1/4.
P. and O. Bank 10.
Eastern Bank 6 1/16.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2

The market ruled steadier all throughout the day. An old bear entered the market to-day and sold short in Fazals, Dyeings and Tata Hydros.

The rumour that had spread last week that cash transactions will be insisted upon by the local Govt. has been found to be without any foundation. In mill shares there were little fluctuations in a very narrow limit.

In cash shares Andhra valleys were transacted at Rs. 497-8. Gokaks at Rs. 102-8 Currims at Rs. 360. The Imperial Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 1437-8 and the contributory at Rs. 380.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 812-8, improved to Rs. 820 and closed at Rs. 818-12.

Dyeings opened at Rs. 802-8, improved to Rs. 815 and closed at Rs. 812-8.

Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 810, improved to Rs. 815 and closed at Rs. 813-12.

The market is not likely to show signs of depression for some time to come.

SHARE BAZAR EXCHANGE QUOTATION

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Qnotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	23 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1437 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	380
Union	72	—	3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	27-8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	37.8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	77-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	138
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	84
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	72
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	83-12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	170
Scindia Steam	30	—	6-6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	497-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	813 12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	385
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	770
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	670
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	352 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	85
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	—	4 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	337-8
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	150	6 p. c.	85
Tata Iron Defd.	100	—	18 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	30	—	55
Thacker	75	—	15-4
Telephone	50	—	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	21 5
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	395
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	9-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	812 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	375
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	345
Central India O.	100	16	458-12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	105
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	210
Currimbhoy	250	—	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	585
Diamond O.	100	—	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1-1.
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	3
Edward Sassoon	200	—	1
Elphinstone O.	100	—	2
Emperor Edward	500	—	3
Fazulbhoy	250	25	8
Finlay	100	20	1
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	8
Globe	100	—	4
Gokak	100	7	6
Gold Mohur	100	..	3
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	1
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	1
Indian Woollen	50	..	1
Jamshed O.	250	..	1
Kastoorchand	500	..	1
Khandesh	1,000	200	2
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	8
Kohinoor	25	..	5
Lakshmi Co.	500	..	1
Madhorao Sca.	1,000	350	9
Madhowji Dharam.	100	..	3
Madras United	100	..	
Maneckjee Petit	250	15	0
Mathuradas	Rs 100	100	450
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	150
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	6	120
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	400
Mysore	50	5	11
New City o fBombay	100	10	262
New Great Eastern	200	10y	312
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	462
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	62
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	..	112
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	460
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	..	80
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..		395
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	802-8	815	802-8	812-8	
Century	348-12	350	345	350	
Central India	460	457-8		458-12	
Colaba Land	..	..	..	—	100
Crescent	..	211-4	..	..	2.0
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	152-8
Fazulbhoy	..	812-8	820	810	818-12
Finlay	..	..	..	..	132-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	47-4
Gokak	..	..	..	..	102-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	217-8
Indore Malwa	..	390	391-4	..	390
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	0
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..		128
Mysore	..	..	..	..	107-2
New Great	317-8	..	..		312-10
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	310
Pearl	460	..	..	..	462-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	450
Simplex	122-8	..	..	102-8	112-8
Swadeshi	458-12	..	..	..	460
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	165
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	80

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	131-4
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	..	82-8
,, Tram Co., Oad.	..	..	..	..	94-6
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	27-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	27-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	37-8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	47-8
Tata Hydro	810	815	810		813-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	..	1
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	53-12	56-4	53-12		55

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 18.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	4
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	8
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	6
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101	8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102	4

The market remained steady.

COLOUR.

Bombay, July 18.

Quotations:—

Soda Caustic, Rs. 18.
Soda Sulphide, Rs. 9-8-0.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 0-11-6.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 0-9-3.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 0-8-3.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 4-8-0.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 4-8-0.
Potash Chlorate, Rs. 0-4-6.
Chloride Magnesium, Rs. 4-8-0.
Chloride Zinc, Rs. 20-8-0.
Acid Acetic, Rs. 0-8-0.
Sago Flour, Rs. 12-12-0.
Farina, Rs. 16-2-0.
Copper Sulphate, Rs. 21-8-0.
Alumina Sulphate, Rs. 7.
Litharge, Rs. 40.
Alum of Chrime, Rs. 16-8-0.
Sugar lead Brown, Rs. 32.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 11-8-0.

Magnesium, kept scarce—the price ruled high, but the absence of demand is a further distressing factor and tends to bring about weakness in the market. Other sizing chemicals ruled easy—the market being an extremely lifeless one.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETTING SUICIDE BY WIFE

HUSBAND ACQUITTED.

In the case against Kazi Dawood Kazi Ali who was charged before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a common jury with attempting to commit suicide and abetting his wife Rahimabai in committing suicide, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, therefore, acquitted the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

SECURITY BOND CANCELLED.

Khusaldas Gokuldas and others. Oppenents.

vs.

Khusaldas Gokuldas and others. Opponents.

(Before Justices Messrs. Fawcett and Nadgaonkar.)

These were two applications made on behalf of the applicants for an order that the opponents who has given security in regard to the amounts decreed pending the hearing of the appeals in the High Court should similarly give security pending the decision of the appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment observed:—

'The application is opposed on the ground that no special cause has been shown to justify an order under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 of Order 45 C.P. Code and secondly that in so far as the major portion of those amounts has already been received by the opponents there is no question of staying the execution of the decree appealed from in regard to that portion, and that the Court has therefore no jurisdiction to order security to be taken from the opponents as to that particular part of the decree.

We think that there is some substance in this latter contention in as much as sub-rule (1) of rule 13 says that ordinarily the decree appealed from shall be unconditionally executed, and we have to be satisfied that the case falls under clause (6) or (c) of sub-rule (2) before we exercise any power under those clauses. But in any case we are of opinion that no special cause has been shown such as is necessary to justify an order under sub-rule (2).

No such special cause is alleged in the applications to this Court.

The main basis on which the applications are made is that in as much as security was furnished without demur in regard to the appeals to this Court, the same security should continue to be given in regard to the appeal to the Privy Council.

But that overlooks the necessity which the Legislature has imposed of showing some special cause and the mere fact that the opponents have furnished such security hitherto is not in itself a sufficient reason for ordering that security should now be given.

It is asked that further time should be allowed for filing an affidavit as to 'special cause'. We think, however, that if any special cause really existed that would obviously have been stated in the applications to this Court, and that any affidavit now furnished would be open to comment as being specially made after this objection had been raised. The opponents are *prima facie* respectable persons of good financial position and there appears no reason on the face of it why they should fail to obey any order that may be given against them by the Privy Council in the decision of the Appeal. Therefore we think there is no sufficient ground for our passing the orders sought by the petitioners and dismiss the application with costs.

If the Privy Council on special application order security to be given, there is no reason to suppose that it will not be given and there is therefore no sufficient reason to continue the present security pending such an application to the Privy Council".

Mr. H. D. Nanawati appeared for the applicants.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the opponents.

RENT PAYMENT DISPUTE.

VALUE OF WRITTEN CONTRACT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Goormahomed Bagumahomed..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Parsi Imperial Natak Co, a firm ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff was the owner of a certain building situate at Grant Road known as the Coronation Theatre. The defendants were the monthly tenants of the plaintiff under an agreement dated 19th March 1924. It was *inter alia*, a term of the agreement that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 a month by way of rent and Rs. 500 a month for hire of the furniture contained in the said building. The defendants thereafter duly paid without question the amount accrued due for rent and hire of furniture upto the end of July 1924.

Thereafter in spite of repeated demands, they failed to pay the rent.

The defendants by their attorneys' letter contended that the standard rent of the building was only Rs. 2,000 a month and claimed a refund of the excess of rent already paid by them. The plaintiff after giving credit to the defendants for the excess of rent now claimed from the defendants for arrears of rent a sum of Rs. 21,000.

The defendants by their written statement denied that they were liable to pay the rent as fixed by the agreement. They contended that by reason of the Bombay Rent Act they were liable to pay only the standard rent up to 31st August 1924 which was Rs. 2,000 per month. After 31st August 1924 as the Rent Act did not apply to business premises they were liable to pay to the plaintiff reasonable rent and they submitted that Rs. 2,000 per month was a reasonable rent.

"NO FURNITURE WAS HIRED."

The defendants further denied any liability to pay Rs. 500 per month for furniture. They stated that in fact no furniture was hired or supplied to the defendants and that it was with a view to suppress the full rent and avoid the payment of proper charges to the Municipality that it was stated in the agreement that Rs. 500 was for hire of furniture. The defendants submitted that only a sum of Rs. 5,500 were due and payable by them to the plaintiff and they were always ready to pay the said amount.

The defendants therefore asked that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Kemp instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. S. Billimoria instructed by Messrs. Chitnis Kaya and Mazgaonwala appeared for the defendants.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that as the tenancy was created under an agreement in writing which contained terms as to rent etc. such agreement could not be varied by oral evidence.

His Lordship after hearing counsel on both sides held that the term of the written contract could not be varied by oral evidence. Therefore it was not open to the defendants to contend that they were liable to pay only the standard rent or that they were not liable to pay Rs. 500 a month for hire of furniture.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. By consent of parties the decree was passed only for Rs. 14,062 to be payable by certain instalments.

POLICE COURTS.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Luxman Krishna, a motor driver of the charge of rash and negligent driving preferred against him by Mr. Haire.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, prosecuted while Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law, defended.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that on July 18 at about 5-15 p.m. the complainant was driving his Ford car No. 2 along Princess Street. He saw the accused's car about 50 yards away from the junction of Lohar Chawl with Sheik Memon Street, standing stationery along the cart but the engines were working. A little later the complainant felt a jerk from behind and turned round to see that the accused's car had bumped into his car. The prosecution alleged that the accused had taken a turn without giving a warning with the result that the collision took place.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that on the day in question he was driving a Minerva car No. 7373. He was following the complainant's car from the Queen's Road. At the junction of Lohar Street and Sheik Memon Street, the complainant stopped all of a sudden without any signal, before he could pull up the car the collision took place.

The Magistrate on evidence acquitted the accused.

THEFT OF BEDDING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Thomas, a Christian with three previous convictions was charged with receiving stolen property.

The facts of the case were that Yakub Malik, a peon in the employ of the Imperial Bank of India, left his bedding in the passage on 16th instant and went out. Two hours after when he returned his bedding was missing. Subsequently the complainant saw the accused wearing his shirt and had the accused arrested.

The Magistrate in view of his previous convictions sentenced the accused to six months hard labour.

ARRESTED AS UNDESIRABLES.

Sub-Inspector Kadirsha put up Morarji Ranchod and four others before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with being members of a gang engaged in committing thefts and applied for remand as police inquiries were still incomplete.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghani of the Princess Street Police Station rounded up these accused loitering about in the locality under suspicious circumstances and were arrested as undesirables.

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

At about 4 p.m. on Sunday while a police constable of the Pydhoni Police Station was patrolling along Chinch Bunder Road, he arrested one Lavingia Hari on suspicion. On being searched the constable found gold and silver ornaments and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 1,645 in his possession. He was taken to the Pydhoni Police Station where enquiries showed that the property belonged to one Liladhar Narandas residing on the second floor of a house at Chakla. It appeared Liladhar went to a wedding on Sunday at 2 p.m. and on his return in the evening he found the door of his room broken-open and property described about stolen from a tin box. He went to the police station to lodge a complaint and to his agreeable surprise found his missing property at the station in the custody of the police with the thief caught red handed.

DIES HEART BROKEN?

LOVER'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Govind Appa (28) who was found dead near the chawl of the Development Department at De Lisle Road on the 5th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The evidence showed that the deceased was boarding in the boarding house of one Jamnabai at Curry Road, where he fell in love with her widowed daughter named Sonderabai and ran away with her to Gadag. Jamnabai followed them to Gadag and brought her daughter to Bombay. The deceased came to Bombay and after two days was found dead.

The Coroner sent the deceased's viscera to the Chemical Analyser to the Government who reported that the cause of death was opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

A FATAL SLIP.

Vishnu Govind (25) an operative in the Meyer Sassoon Mill at De Lisle Road was passing by the side of the machines in the mill on the 27th ultimo when his foot slipped, he fell down and sustained injuries. He was treated by Dr. Edalji E. Madan in charge of the Meyer Sassoon Mill hospital but he subsequently developed tetanus and died on Sunday last.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus following injuries accidentally received in the Meyer Sassoon Hospital.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

On Saturday last at about 9 p.m. a tram car was going from Dhobi Talao to Byculla. When the tram car was between the Girgaon junction and Charni Road one Keshav Ramchandra tried to board the car which was in motion. His foot slipped and he fell down. An alarm was raised and the car was stopped and it was found that his right leg was cut off. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

A cable received from New York at 2 p. m. to-day stated:

Monday's opening rate	+ 16
Monday's closing rate	— 2
Liverpool opening	— 5
Liverpool closing	— 10

CORPORATION MEETING.

NEW NAMES TO DADAR ROADS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation approved of the suggestion of the Bombay Improvement Trust to name two roads at Dadar as "Kohinoor Road" and "Vincent Square." They also resolved to remove the urinal near the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleshwar which was a long standing grievance of the parishioners of that Church.

Consideration was given on a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust had suggested on a reference to them that the road running from the Kohinoor Mill to Dadar station be named "Kohinoor Road" and the Railway Station Lines "Vincent Square."

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved that the letter be approved and the sanction be given as asked for.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved an amendment that the road be called "Mody Road" and the Square be called "Patel Square." The amendment was, however, lost and the original motion was carried.

URINAL IN CATHEDRAL STREET.

Dr. R. M. Mistry then moved that the forty-seventh report of the Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of removing the urinal in the Cathedral Street in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church to another convenient place, be approved and adopted.

The report stated *inter alia* that "after careful consideration of all the alternative proposals, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that before arriving at any decision in the matter the urinal in question be closed to the public for three months and that a notice prohibiting people from using it be put up at the place."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the urinal be removed and that a board be put up prohibiting the people to use the urinal and that a *ramoshi* be kept to carry out the instructions.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said in view of the congestion of the locality the urinal was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAM

FINAL M.B.B.S. EXAM. RESULTS.

CLASS II.

Passed the whole examination:—

V S Achrekar, A S Barot, D G Belapurkar, (admitted provisionally); S R Bhat, D C Bhatia, N K Chaina, S B Cooper, S N Dabholkar, (admitted provisionally); R S Dandavate, Y V Desai (admitted provisionally); *A. DeSouza*, R G Dhayagude, A Dias, A Jose do Carmo Faria (admitted provisionally) N T Ghaisals, B G Ghanekar, (admitted provisionally); G D Gupte, M N Hamin, K S Homawala (admitted provisionally); A V Joshi, V G Kale, (admitted provisionally); E S Kasad, A V Ketkar, B J Kotwal, C N C Anantha Krishnama Charlu, S. M. Lalvidia, admitted provisionally); H. B. Lakdawala, N M Lalaji, M J. Mehta, S K Menon, (admitted provisionally); T H Mirchandani, M B Mody, (admitted provisionally); *P N Mody*, V S Mohokar, N D Nariman, J T Pais, (admitted provisionally); M K Pandit, M G Pradhan, R R Rishi, (admitted provisionally); R V Sanzgiri, (admitted provisionally), T W Sequira, C M Sharma, N H Tadivala, N D Taleyarkhan, (admitted provisionally); D M Telang (admitted provisionally); S L Tilve, *M N Toddywala, S R Tumkar*, F. F. Udvadia, H. L. Vaidya, (admitted provisionally) D. G. Vyas, C S Wankadia, (admitted provisionally); L B Belkhode, (admitted provisionally) A P S E Borges, J G Caldeira, V M Dikshit, (admitted provisionally) J M Gole (admitted provisionally) S L Patkar, N B Shah, M I Shaikh, C C Thakore, N J Thanavala, K M Tilak, R B Shivdasani.

PASS.

Passed the whole Examination.

B Biddanda, (exempted from Hygiene), C M Choksi (admitted provisionally and exempted from Opthalmology) K N Guard, (exempted from Medical Jurisprudence); R U Hingorani, (exempted from Opthalmology); G R C Saldanha, (exempted from Surgery and Ophthalmology) Sant Singh (exempted from Jurisprudence, Pathology and Ophthalmology) *S Shirali*, (exempted from Hygiene); P M Wagle, exempted from Ophthalmology); A A Bhambhani, (exempted from Hygiene); C A De Oliveira, H V Desai (exempted from Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene) *G K Dhairyawan*, (exempted from Pathology and Bacteriology) D V Gokhale (exempted from Medical Jurisprudence), P H Karamchandani (exempted from Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene), A S Madan (exempted from Hygiene) Jal Ruttonji Enti, A V Kulkarni, H H Keswani, S B Adval, R M Gandhi, P P Katrak, G S D Mehra, M P Mistry, (admitted provisionally); Z J Modi, D G Patwardhan, T Barboja-Barrito (exempted from Opthalmology) D C Chatterji, A M Hashim (exempted from Opthalmology), P K Hodivala R K Kavadekar, R C Shirkhande, (exempted from Ophthalmology).

F P Allapat, R R Brundavan, P R Daruwala, E K Desai, S N Deshmukh (admitted provisionally); A Y Deshpande, P G Gogte, A M Joseph, S M Kalapesi, C H Kotak, *K A Mehta*, H J Nanavy, V R Rege, G Saigal, S J Sane, R M Samjanwala, P N Sathe, B G Tipnis, S B Trivedi, and U G Wadhwani.

Passed in Part I and in two subjects of Part II.—Nos. 8. 10, 13, 16, 17, 28, 31, 107, 111, 164, 165, 177 180, 185, 186, 201, 213 220.

Passed in Part II and in three subjects of Part I.—Nos. 9, 11, 21, 34, 35, 53, 62, 66 72 88 93 122 135 140 171 193 244 231 259

Passed in Part I.—Nos. 7, 14, 25, 48, 49, 58, 76, 81, 113, 115, 132, 137, 175; 188, 202 207 211 217 242 254 255 265 296.

Passed in Part II.—Nos. 6. 15. 32, 39, 44, 52. 127, 136, 154 187 196 197, 223, 246, 321, 336.

The following successful candidates will be eligible for admission to the M.B. B.S. degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean, Grant Medical College, to the effect that they have completed twenty labour cases demanded by the regulations:

Nos. 20, 43. 47, 63, 78, 87. 102, 116, 128, 152; 156, 172, 204, 210, 237, 240, 251, 261, 263; 276, 280, 313, 347.

The Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

The Charles Morehead Prize and The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal to H. L. Vaidya.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize to Krishnama.

The Queen Empress Silver Medal. The Medical Women for India Fund Scholarship, The Lady Reay Silver Medal to *Meheran N. Todiawala*.

The Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama Medal to *Adeline De Souza*.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to R. G Dhavagude.

WASHAWAY ON G. I. P. RLY

ON JHANSI-CAWNPORE SECTION.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, writes under date 20th:—

Intimation has been received that about 300 feet of the Ait-Kunch Branch Railway line near Kunch, a station on the Jhansi-Cawnpore section of the G. I. P. Railway has been breached in several places. Transhipment of passengers is being carried out and normal working is expected to be resumed to-morrow. This washaway has not affected the main line between Jhansi and Cawnpore.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM'S. VICTORY.

The Bombay Gymkhana added two points at the expense of the Army Details on the Cooperage on Monday when an interesting game was to a great extent marred by deplorable supervision, the off-side ruling being stretched considerably. If the Details lost by two goals, which the Gymkhana scored through Hudson in excellent fashion, it was not for want of trying. The meeting between these two teams came up to expectations, but a victory for the Gymkhana was a forgone conclusion. It was not anticipated, however, that it would cost so much effort to secure a couple of goals. McAwley in the Details goal baulked every Gymkhana forward and but for his unusual activity the Gymkhana would have been a couple of goals up at half time which showed a blank score board.

The civilians were decidedly superior in the initial period but the efforts of Etherington Lloyd and Hudson were equally futile against the agility of McAwley who refused to be beaten. Thirty minutes of lively football ended in a goalless draw and after five minutes respite the struggle for points was resumed with renewed vigour. It was not for want of efforts that the Details retired beaten but it was the superior defence of the civilians.

Teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nicol; Ogden and Terry; Fellows, Bradley and Hillman; Sparshott, Hudson, Lloyd, Etherington and Innes.

Army Details:—McAwley; Calvert and McMarchis; Brooker, Herdeg and Snow; Tuck, Taylor, Thompson, Court and Holden.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

RUGBY IN BOMBAY.

An interesting match took place on the Gval last evening between the Cathedral High School and the "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhana. The Cathedral High School is the only institution, with the exception of the Gymkhana and the military, which has a recognised standing team, scarcity of opponents depriving this team of the opportunity of indulging in a game which Mr. Hammond, the Principal, has encouraged for the past few years. The Bombay Gymkhana "A" team is of course too good for the boys,—or rather old boys and masters—but the "B" team occasionally arranges a match with the school, which invariably provides an interesting game. This one was no exception, and after the school had put up a great struggle against an experienced team, the Gymkhana were able to score their only try five minutes before the end. This was the only score and the Gymkhana emerged victorious by three points. The school pack worked like Trojans and showed distinct promise, but they must realise that tackling high is about as useful as not tackling at all. The three-quarters were good in their methods of defence but the inner men would have done better to check their individual tactics and feed the wing threes. Mr. Cullen, the well known Gymkhana three-quarter and international, supervised the game with great tact and satisfaction.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

July 19th, Sunday:—P.J. Hindu Gymkhana—Their ground.

July 26th, Sunday:—Islam Gymkhana—Their ground.

August 2nd, Sunday:—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana—Esplanade ground.

August 9th, Sunday:—Parsee Gymkhana—Their ground.

August 16th, Sunday:—Elphinstone Cricket Club (Return)—Esplanade ground.

August 30th, Sunday:—Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club—Esplanade ground.

September 6th, Sunday:—Grant Medical College Gymkhana—Their ground.

September 13th, Sunday:—Parsee Gymkhana (Return)—Their ground.

September 14th, Monday:—Bombay Gymkhana—Their ground

September 20th, Sunday:—Baronet Cricket Club (Return)—Esplanade ground.

September 24th, Thursday and 25th Friday:—Poona Gymkhana—Poona ground.

October 4th, Sunday:—Islam Gymkhana (Return)—Their ground.

October 18th, Sunday:—Bombay Gymkhana—Their ground.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 19.

Noordwyk. France has eliminated Holland from the Davis Cup, Kacoste and Brugnon beating Van Lennep and Dilemerkool 6/1, 6/3, 6/8, 6/4

Mexico City.—Spain has eliminated Mexico from the Davis Cup by winning all singles.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association writes:—

As the suggestions in the timings of through and Suburban local trains have to be forwarded to the Agent of the respective Railway companies, I take this opportunity to publicly invite any suggestions or alterations which will be subsequently considered at the meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee to be held during this week. The interesting public will therefore be pleased to send any suggestions they like before Friday next, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned general meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the buildings of the Association.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th July, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 20th idem:

Small-pox attacks 1; and Influenza death 1; total mortality 88; total mortality this day last year 108.

KHATRI LIBRARY.—The second anniversary of the Haji Ismail Yeosuf Khatri Library will take place to-day (21st instant) in the Library room at 9 o'clock (B. T.). Miya Mohomed Haji Janmohomed Chhotaai will preside.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswaranand of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Mundaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Wednesday).

A UNIVERSITY AWARD.—The Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize for 1924 was awarded to Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar, M.A., of Dharwar for his essay on "The History of the Chalukya Empire as derived from Epigraphic Records."

WILSON COLLEGE GUJARATI LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Batubhai Lalbhai Umarvadia will speak on 'Adbhut Prathivivallabh' to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. at the Wilson College. Mr. Chandrashahker Narmadashanker Pandya will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the Mails from London of 9th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 19th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Saturday the 18th instant.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.—Attention of the Congress members is hereby drawn to Clause (ii) of Article VII of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress as amended by the Belgaum Sessions held in December 1924. That clause runs as follows:—

"The year of the membership shall be reckoned from the 1st January to 31st December. The said subscription shall be payable in advance and may be paid in instalments of 2000 yards per month payable in advance. Members joining in the middle of the year shall contribute the full quantity due from the beginning of the year."

Transitory provision.—During 1925 the subscription shall be 20000 yards only and shall be payable on 1st March, or in instalments as aforesaid.

Thus in order to be a member on the current roll of the Congress, one has to pay all arrears beginning from the month of March before he can claim to be a member of any Congress Committee.

KALYANMAL MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., Indore, was held on the 11th instant at the Company's Office, Indore, when Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal Tillockchand presided.

The report for the year ending 31st December, 1924 showed a net profit of Rs. 6,74,778-0-6 including Rs. 158,728-5-4 brought forward from the last account which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

Dividend on 20841 7 per cent Cumulative Preference shares for the year ending 31st December 1924 at Rs. 7 per share Rs. 145,887-0-0.

Dividend on 20841 Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December 1924 at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 208,410-0-0.

DEPRECIATION:—

Buildings	Rs.	75,000-0-0
Machinery	Rs.	185,000-0-0
Gin House Machinery	Rs.	2,000-0-0
Turbo Installation	Rs.	4,000-0-0
Sprinkler Installation	Rs.	3,000-0-0
Hydrant & Fire Service	Rs.	2,000-0-0
Dead Stock & Furniture	Rs.	2,000-0-0
Motor Car	Rs.	2,000-0-0
	Rs.	275,000-0-0
Bonus to Staff	Rs.	15,000-0-0
Carry forward	Rs.	30,418-0-6
	Rs.	674,778-0-6

The Directors' report and the accounts were duly adopted. A Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share on Ordinary Shares and Rs. 7 per share on Preference Shares was declared. The retiring Directors were re-elected and the appointment of Mr. K. A. Rahim as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed Auditors.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CASH BALANCE.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay writes:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on in District Treasuries, 31st March 1925, Rs. 4,29,10; 30th April 1925, Rs. 3,02,84; 31st May 1925, Rs. 2,63,43; 30th June 1925, Rs. 2,60,09.

Balance on with the Imperial Bank of India, 31st March 1925, Rs. 27,44,52; 30th April 1925, Rs. 27,08,79; 31st May 1925, Rs. 28,42,84; 30th June 1925, Rs. 22,25,84.

Balance on total 31st March 1925, Rs. 31,73,62; 30th April 1925, Rs. 30,11,63; 31st May 1925, Rs. 31,06,27; 30th June 1925, Rs. 24,86,93.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1925.

JAPANESE COMPETITION—IV.

The triangular alliance between industry, commerce and politics in Japan is responsible, even more than the economies Japanese enterprise and foresight have effected in the cotton industry, for enabling the Japanese to compete in the neutral markets with far stronger rivals than India. And, in this fight for commercial domination, Japan is aided by her frank disregard for the teachings of ethics. She seems to have dropped the inconvenient pilot in the shape of a national conscience. By eliminating ethics from economics and politics, she is able to conduct her international dealings with a freedom and cynicism unknown to countries which have the slightest regard for the obsolete and obstructive demands of justice or humanity. In this study of the Japanese competition, though we cannot help be wailing that India's interests are allowed to go to the dogs by our self-styled benefactors of the Basil Blackett brand who profess to be promoting the "best interests" of India even while they are injuring her vitally and disabling her permanently lest she should make a stand against the English competition in Indian markets, we must also give the devil his due and admit that Japan has most marvellously co-ordinated and concentrated all the factors which bear on the success of her industry. In the case of Japan, the Manchester doctrine of Machiavellian economics, insisting on production-for-exchange instead of production-for-use, has returned home like a boomerang; for, by their universal competition, the Japanese are paying back with compound interest to the authors of that heartless creed of the Golden Calf all the evil which a century of unchallenged observation has accumulated in all countries. That feat challenges our admiration, though we can no more approve of it than of their having annihilated the independence of Korea. At the same time, we cannot but wonder at the apathy,—or is it secret antagonism?—of the exalted servants (?) of India towards the interests of Indian industry, which they are strangulating as thoroughly by their excise duties and their stores duties and their exchange policy as though the knife was applied to the throat of the beast in the slaughter house. We recognise and respect the inflexible determination of the Japanese people to show their flag in every sea, and their trade mark in every shop in every country. We know their stern resolve to back this policy of dominating the world markets by every ounce of their national energy. But is that any reason why in our own country, under the mighty British flag, we should be afraid of protecting our own industry, lest the Japanese should use the *ultima ratio Regis*? Let Lord Reading and his band of Pecksniffs answer

It has been remarked, by the most painstaking observer of the Japanese manufacturing and trading methods, that the phenomenal success of the Japanese in the world competition is due not exclusively to the economic causes of low wages or liberal subsidies The Japanese have an inherent advantage in their nearness to the principal consuming markets of the world; and this they are shrewd enough to exploit to the utmost by taking advantage of every turn in the exchange rates with these countries, thanks to a system of the most intensely nationalist banks in Japan. We are aware, indeed, that, as far as the Indo-Japanese trade is concerned, the argument of exchange manipulations cannot be pushed very far, as explaining the steady growth of Japanese imports to the no less certain annihilation of the Indian competing industry. Unquestionably, the Japanese have an advantage in exporting the cotton goods to India, when the Indian exchange has been so artfully manipulated as to give every foreigner an advantage and every class of Indian producer a disadvantage in the latter's own market. Sir Basil is the apostle of the new creed of relative stability of prices as being preferable to the relative stability of exchange; and though he has never been tired of protesting that all he has done so far and is yet to do in this department is wholly and solely and entirely in the interests of India, we, who watch the chances of the Indian producer in agricuturture and in industry, we who remember the huge amounts that have been, and still may be, exported to England for the maintenance of this new credo, cannot but murmur "methinks the lady doth protest too much!" and point to the actual results for a conviction to the contrary. Be that as it may, we must admit that, if the relatively high Indian exchange brought about by conscious manipulation of the high-placed henchmen of the English banking and monied interests is an advantage to Japan in the export of Japanese goods to India, it must be a disadvantage likewise in the imports from India into Japan. And Japan, be it noted, imports more from India than she exports to this country. But the strength of the Japanese even in this regard lies in their admirably concerted banking arrangements, whereby they are able to take advantage of every turn in exchange. They buy largely in India, we know: but they buy also in China and America: and if they could, —as they do,—play off these different centres of their purchases, and arrange to pay for the purchases in each according to their own convenience and advantage,—why, then the exchange manipulations of Sir Basil Blackett will not affect them at all disadvantageously Their banks, operated in the truly national spirit,—which we in this country cannot even dream of in respect of the banks that do the foreign trade financing in our country, for the simple reason that they are not Indian-owned or Indian-manned, —see to it that the exchange deviations and uncertainties of countries like India do not hurt the Japanese trader at all. By seasonable speculation, or skilful hedging, or three-cornered dealing, or whatever other means they can think of in each case, they manage to keep the Japanese trader harmless against the horrors of exchange uncertainties, which Sir Basil's brand new credo teaches us to consider as immaterial. Japan and Germany, however, have taught the world that exchange regulation and credit facilities are in the nature of life-blood to modern industry and commerce; and Sir Basil will never convince us that *his* manipulations, steadily raising exchange and injuring the Indian producer, can ever really be in the interests of India.

It is impossible to give even a rough idea of the banking and exchange conditions which help our Japanese competitor. For there are a thousand and one ways in which banks with intense national sympathies can assist national industry and commerce, without the slightest danger to themselves; while banks, like the Exchange Banks in India, not operated strictly or exclusively in the Indian national interest, can find endless excuses and explanations for not affording such assistance at a time when the country's industry and commerce may most cruelly be needing their countenance. Japan has established, long years since, special industrial banks, with entirely Japanese capital and directorate, with substantial capital and reserves and with very liberal powers to raise loans on mortgage debentures ten times the capital of the bank. The Hypothec Bank of Japan specialising in assistance to industry and agriculture has a paid-up capital of 40 million Yen, and is authorised to issue mortgage debentures to ten times the paid-up capital. Still more important, as an engine of Japanese industrial development and commercial expansion, is the Industrial Bank of Japan, established in 1900, with a capital of 35 million Yen paid-up. Since 1918 the Imperial Government has specially guaranteed its profits upto 100 million Yen on investments, not all sound, made abroad. It is impossible at first sight, and especially to people like us in India, who are such utter strangers to any solicitous attention on the part of their (?) Government, to appreciate fully the significance of conditions like these. But the following specific case of governmental solicitude ought to convince even the most confirmed cynic about the place or importance of Government action in the development of a country's trade and industry. The Bank suffered a loss of some 7 million Yen on its foreign investments, which were probably more alluring than approvable, especially as these investments included loans made to gold mines and investments in the Government 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds which had by that time depreciated enormously. The Government asked the Bank of Japan,—something like our own Imperial Bank, except that the Japanese prototype is not likely to sink monies in non-national salvage work as the Indian model did under the Bernard Hunter inspiration for the Alliance Bank,—to loan to the Industrial Bank at low rates of interest substantial sum to enable latter to weather the storm. This Bank, moreover, has not only the same privilege with regard to the issue of the mortgage debentures as the Hypothec Bank, but is further empowered to issue such debentures *to any amount* for the purpose of public utility abroad. With such aids and such banking how can the Japanese trader and manufacturer fail to make good, when he has the additional facility of cheap labour and cheaper freight? In this matter of exchange and credit facility, the plight of the Indian manufacturer in his own country is the most pitiable imaginable. The people at large are not yet trained to that familiarity with industrial finance which is believed to be the foundation-stone of the British cotton industry. Every petty tradesman, farmer, or professional gentleman, who has a small amount to spare, invests his savings in the thriving textile mills of Manchester. With the banks operated with understanding and sympathy, the manufacturer has seldom, if ever, to suffer from that chronic shortage of funds which is the eternal hardship of the Indian manufacturer. Our Finance Member either does not realise the tragedy of a 9 per cent Bank-rate or, if he does, his remedy is even worse than the disease. Government in India are neither Indian in personnel nor national in their sympathies, so far as active and unremitting exertions for the promotion and expansion of the indigenous industry and commerce are concerned. Hence they have adopted an attitude of fainéantism, which is more thoroughly fatal to these interests than any any number of mistakes and faults of judgment would have been. We can understand the cautiousness of a non-national Government in State banking and exchange regulation, but we cannot for that reason forget or forgive the immense and irremediable harm done to Indian industry and Indian commerce by a policy of manipulated and artificial exchange, which, when it does not penalise the Indian producer, is certain to hurt the Indian consumer by a senseless surrender to the cry for inflation. Besides the absence of an honest currency and a national banking system the Indian producer has to contend against the absence of that policy of intensive industrialisation which distinguishes the most advanced countries of the world. We in India have been made to adopt a policy which would be of doubtful benefit even in the case of a country that had attained to the supremest heights of industrial strength In the Western countries like United States the protective duties are getting stronger and stronger as each protected industry becomes firmer and firmer. The Japanese importer in the American market of Japanese goods has to pay, it has been officially calculated, about 30 per cent .of the original cost of production in the shape of freight and other middlemen's charges. This places the Japanese goods in the American market at an indelible disadvantage from the moment of their import into the country. And yet America, choosing to err on the safe side, levies a further duty of from 15 to 30 per cent! If Japan can still compete in America it will be a signal to the American Government to double, treble or quintuple the duties, and so put an end to such competition. In India, however, we have our philanthropic Government who are so altruistic as not to see the Indian national interest! Hence a suggestion for such a recasting of our national fiscal policy as to permit of protective and progressive duties on imported articles, with powers to discriminate against any country, which is guilty, like Japan, of callous disregard of the claims of Labour or even of the demands of ethics, would, we fear, not be acceptable to the leaders of our irresponsible bureaucracy. But if they continue to be apathetic to Indian interests, they must be prepared to see that last expression of utter despair, direct action by the Indian people in the shape of a rigorous boycott of all foreign goods. *Voila l'ennemi Ecrasez l'infame.*

Notes of the Day

The Spinning Franchise.

We have not been over-enthusiastic about the yarn franchise because we have all along felt that the Khaddar movement and the boycott of foreign cloth, which have immense potentialities for the economic and political benefit of the country, can be made successful by a nation-wide, organised and business-like endeavour. But the two wings of the Congress having accepted the franchise as an important item of their pact endorsed at Belgaum, the country was in honour bound to give a fair trial to the franchise. It cannot be denied that the Swarajists, whether as a result of their pre-occupations with the work in the Councils or of other causes, have not been as active in carrying out their part of the bargain as they could have been. Nevertheless the Mahatma was not wrong in his belief, expressed at the meeting of the Council of Swaraj Party, that much work had been done by the spinning franchise in the course of the last six months and that much would be done in the course of the remaining period. Though we are glad to note that the leader of the Swaraj Party is fully alive to the obligation which the Party owes to the Congress to abide by its decision until it is revised, a section of the Party, not to speak of the Independents and Liberals, has contended that the existence of the franchise is the main obstacle to the rallying of all parties to the Congress banner. No one has desired more earnestly and worked more strenuously than the Mahatma to secure the re-union of all parties in the Congress fold and he has given a fresh proof of his earnestness by agreeing to the revision of the franchise and the summoning of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the question.

Under One Flag.

He said at the Swaraj Party meeting:

"In memory of the death of Desabandhu and as a reply to Lord Birkenhead I propose to convert the Congress which is now a Spinners' Association into a political Congress, so that the Swarajya Party which is the predominant party will control its destinies and the spinning section will take the place of an auxiliary body."

The present, he added, was worse than war-time and we had arrived at a stage when everything necessary to bring the No-changers and Pro-changers and others together and present a united front as far as possible should be done. Gandhiji has thus done more than he need have done to help the cause of unity in the country. It remains to be seen what response his action evokes from the Independents and the Liberals. Is there a possibility of mobilising all national forces under one flag—the Flag of the Congress If so what are the methods of bringing about this consummation? With a view to focussing public opinion on this vital issue we recently addressed a questionnaire to prominent leaders of all parties throughout the country. We have received replies to this questionnaire from many of those to whom it was addressed and we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to them. We intend publishing these replies from day to-day. To-day we publish the replies of Mahatma Gandhi and the Rt. Hon. Sriniwas Sastri.

Government of Bombay and J.P.'s.

Attention was drawn in these columns to the antiquated system of nomination of J. P.'s which not seldom results in the selection of men who ought not to be J. P.'s. We are glad to note that the Government of Bombay have realised the need for the reform suggested by us and have, we understand, decided to appoint a Committee to which the task of recommending new J. P.'s will be delegated. The Committee will consist of, besides the Commissioner of Police, Chairmen of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Commissioner and the Sheriff of Bombay. If the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay is to be a member of the Committee we do not see any reason why the President of the Municipal Corporation should not also be included in the Committee.

Maternity Homes and Medical Students.

We are afraid the Municipal Corporation did not take the right view of the matter in rejecting the other day Mr. Hooseinalli Rahimtoolah's motion demanding a report from the Municipal Commissioner whether the patients at the Municipal Maternity Homes have any objection to the admission of men students of the Grant Medical College, and whether, in the opinion of the lady doctors in charge of these hospitals, this practice of admitting men students to delivery cases has led to a decrease in the number of patients and whether it should be continued or stopped. That due provision should be made for the benefit of the students cannot be gainsaid, but as practical men the members of the Corporation are bound to respect the feelings of those women who resort to the maternity hospitals and to see that the purpose for which these hospitals have been brought into existence is not defeated. It is no secret that a majority of Indian women, especially Muslim women, thanks to the pernicious custom of the *Purdah*, object to the presence of men and it is these women who have to be induced to take increasing advantage of municipal maternity homes. An enquiry into the effect of admission of male students to delivery cases in maternity hospitals is, therefore, very relevant to the question of developing this neglected sphere of Municipal activity. If it is found that the objection to this practice is considerable, surely it will not be difficult to reserve a few of these hospitals only for those women who object to this practice. Such reservation cannot inconvenience the students as there will be sufficient scope for study for them in other hospitals not so reserved.

EUROPE REVISITED.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

(By DEWAN CHAMAN LAL, M.L.A.)
II*

As this is a diary of events, the reader will forgive me for utilising my visit to Europe in writing up a diary of digressions. There is in reality no difference.

Monsieur Oudegeest, the Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Chief of his Staff Monsieur Stahl, asked me to lunch the other day Monsieur Oudegeest spends nine months every year travelling in order to keep in touch with the labour movement in Europe. He picked up English in nine lessons "administered" by the chief of his staff, who is a great linguist and rose from an unskilled occupation. Monsieur Oudgeest looks like a very live lobster, and Monsieur Stahl is as efficient as a rotary machine. I was taken to the premises of what is known as the Club International—a charming place where you can read most of the European dailies. To my surprise, I was escorted into a private room, and I knew that Monsieur Oudegeest meant to talk seriously. The attack was opened by Monsieur Stahl, who asked why we had not affiliated to Amsterdam. I told him that at the time when Amsterdam invited the Indian Trade Union Congress to affiliate to Amsterdam, we had a similar invitation from Moscow. Now our disillusionment over the Labour Party's pledges to us has been complete, and public opinion in India is quite definitely averse to placing entire reliance upon foreign support. Hence we turned down, quite wisely, both propositions. Monsieur Oudegeest was satisfied, and we proceeded with the lunch with relish, I providing the conversation concerning Labour conditions in India. The result was that Monsieur Oudegeest was so horrified that he insisted on my speaking at the open Session of the International Labour Conference.

An Intrigue.

No sooner was it known that I was to speak than one of our Government Delegates commenced to get nervous. He approached, I am told, all the important people on the governing body with a view to discovering some point, some ruling, some regulation which would enable the President to rule me out of order. As I had taken every precaution, the task seemed quite hopeless for our friend. Mr. Joshi and I were both in the conspiracy. So, as a last resource, our opponent approached Mr. Joshi, and suggested that "it was not playing the game" to talk of Labour conditions in India. Perhaps he meant that Government had no chance of a reply. However, I admired this gentleman's pertinacity, with which everyone seems to be familiar at the Conference. The Government of India should recognise his services.

As for Sir Atul Chander Chatterjee, one could not hope to meet with a straighter man. His reputation stands high among his colleagues. Whether his is finding difficulties in his way as High Commissioner or not, I do not know, but the story of his predecessor's resignation has an ominous ring about it.

Our Compatriots in South Africa.

As my friend, Mr. T. C. Goswami, arrived in Geneva, I thought it would be an exceptional opportunity to get some authoritative statement regarding South African Indians from certain responsible South African leaders with whom we came in contact. I am not at liberty to divulge any names but all concerned are to be congratulated on bringing about a meeting over a friendly dinner between those of us who are interested in this question from the Indian point of view, and those interested from the South African points of view. Later, perhaps I may be in a position to divulge the names, when it will be easy to discover that the 'conference' I am referring to was indeed one of the most important of its kind. Joshi, Goswami and myself represented the non-official opinion. Let me briefly recapitulate the essential features of the South African problem. From 1867 onwards until 1911 we had been sending to South Africa our workers in shiploads under a system of indentured labour. Although a Conference sat in London a few years ago and decided upon equality of treatment for all subjects of the British Empire, yet South Africa dissented and carried on a policy of "No Rights" for Indians These Indians went to South Africa by arrangement with the Indian Government to provide cheap labour for the African planters—English and Dutch. When they are either no longer needed or have become prosperous and are competing with the whites. (Indians being a peculiarly thrifty race), they are now being treated as Pariahs, outcasts, outlaws. The case of the planter is this. Representing the vested interests, he says that wherever Indians purchase property, adjoining property goes down in value—hence the landlords are all against the Indian; wherever an Indian opens a shop, being a very clever fellow, living quite cheaply, he cuts out the white shop-keeper every time. In fact, in certain towns, the Boy Scouts had to be organised in order to take a careful note of all those ladies and gentlemen who believed in purchasing in the cheapest market and therefore went to the Indian shop. A boycott of these white customers was organised and the Indians had to sell out. I may add as a sequel to this story that a Jew took over the shops and sold cheaper than even the Indian and ruined the surrounding white shop-keepers. Again, a new law had come into force for the payment of minimum wages and equal pay for equal work. The inevitable result is to cut out the Indian and the Negro because no man is likely to engage there if he has to pay them what he pays the white worker. Although economically sound, this piece of legislation is but a trick to legislate on racial grounds. This latter is the point of view of the white worker. So both Capitalist and worker are in accord.

But the great fear expressed by the Whites in South Africa is that they are

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous article in the series appeared on 14th instant.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MAHATMA ON YARN FRANCHISE.

MR. SASTRI AND THE CONGRESS.

REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE.

The most urgent problem of to-day is that of uniting all political parties—the Liberals, Independents, Swarajists and No-Changers—under the flag of the Congress. With a view to focuss public opinion on this problem a questionnaire was addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties. We intend publishing from day to day the replies that we have received and these replies, we have no doubt, will help the country to discover the possibility and the method of securing unity of action as well as aim among all parties under one-flag—the Congress Flag. We publish below the questionnaire and the replies thereto of Mahatma Gandhi and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential, will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLIES.

If it is changed the alternative of buying and paying yarn should be done away with.

Anything will be acceptable to me that is acceptable to the Swaraj Party.

So far as I know myself, at present, I think I would not be able to lead such an organisation.

The present programme.

I am inclined to think not.

Civil disobedience at present *excluding* non-payment of taxes is the only form of direct action feasible.

I do not use foreign cloth. For me khadar is the only Swadeshi essential.

Thank God I am legally barred.

If I have the power, I would use the disappointment for achieving the only possible thing viz., exclusion of foreign cloth.

This is answered elsewhere.

Not everywhere; not all.

They appear to be so. I hope that the appearance is deceptive.

M. K. GANDHI

On the train to Jessore.

MR. V. S. SASTRI'S REPLIES.

Yes.

The former one omitting the word 'gradual' and expressions of that import.

Yes.

Yes, unless there be serious objection to any item.

Principally the attainment of Swaraj.

Perhaps not; but I hope so and would work in that hope.

No.

No: No.

Yes.

Yes.

No.

Can't say.

No, so far as Swarajists practice is concerned.

Yes, so far as No-changers are concerned

V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' CONFERENCE.

MR. KAMAT ELECTED RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

POONA, July 20.

At a meeting of the Deccan Liberals last evening presided over by Prof. Kale, a strong reception committee with Mr. B. S. Kamat as chairman was formed for making arrangements for the forthcoming session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was elected President and 29th and 30th August were suggested as the dates for the holding of the session subject to the President-elect's approval. The fee for membership of the reception committee has been fixed at five rupees and delegation fee Rs. 3 and lady members and delegates fees respectively at Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.—A.P.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL.

The "Bengal Seva Samity" of Bombay staged "Devala Devi", a popular historical drama in aid of the Deshbandhu Das Memorial Hospital Fund. (Calcutta) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday the 19th instant. There is a goodly number of Bengalis in Bombay and it is not very often that they can see and enjoy dramatic performances in their mother tongue and as the object of the enthusiastic members of the Seva Samity was a noble one the performance drew a bumper house and the "play" considering the handicaps and making all possible allowances was a great success.

The performance collected about Rs. 400/- only.

DOUBLE DROWNING FATALITY.

POONA, July 20.

A sad double drowning fatality took place about noon, yesterday. It appears that a European gentleman named T. O'Donnell had been teaching a young girl friend named D'Cruz aged eight years old to swim. They went yesterday about noon to a large tank situated in a private compound on the Sholapur Road as they had done several times of late but as the girl did not return by 8 at night her parents Mr. and Mrs. D'Cruz living at No. 1 Kahun Road, got anxious and went to the tank. Both O'Donnell's and the girl's clothes were found on the bank and concluding that they must have been drowned they went to the police who at once had the tank dragged. The body of O'Donnell was recovered about 11 p.m. and that of the girl this morning. It is not known how the accident occurred but it is surmised that O'Donnell asked the girl to jump in, telling her that he would hold her up. Probably she jumped too far forward and her companion was perhaps taken aback at this and must have been unable to move with the result that he sank. Meanwhile the girl must have also been drowned.

The bodies of both the victims were found some distance apart, which lends colour to the above theory.—A.P.

HEALTH OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

It is understood that Lieut.-Colonel Mackie I.M.S., and Dr. A. Souza F.R.C.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, United Provinces, have been selected by the Government of India as delegates from India to the Conference of Health Officers being organised in Japan by the League of Nations Health Section, Geneva, to take place in November next. Major Jolly will probably represent Burma. Experts from all parts of the world are expected to join in the conference when a tour will be arranged to study health questions.—A.P.

BEHARI MUSLIMS' AWAKENING.

PATNA, July 20.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Patna was held yesterday in Anjuman Islamia to consider ways and means of improving the condition of the Mussalmans in the Province. Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Ismail M.L.A., presiding. Among those present were Sir Ali Imam and the Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakiruddin. Sir Ali Imam addressed the meeting on the need for proper Muslim organisation in the probince. Other speakers were Moulvi Khushaib Hussain, Khan Bahadur Ismail and Mr. Athar Hussain. The question how to revive the old Anjuman Islamia with a view to organise the Mussalmans of the province was considered.—A.P.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

FRENCH LOSE SEVERAL POSTS

AIR FORCE AT WORK.

LONDON, July 19.

Fez.—A communique says that the French have lost their posts at Bachosein and Wedbjrin after a violent Riff attack in which the Riffs lost heavily. Marshal Petain has arrived here and begun work with the General Staff.—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Fez says that the enemy pressure in the centre of the northern front is palpably slackening. New attacks on Ainnastouf and Ainaicha posts have been repulsed with a heavy loss. There were no casualties on the French side. The general situation in the whole front has improved. Flying columns are passing through various districts without meeting great difficulty. The airforce is very busy reprovisioning stations and compelling assailants to flee precipitously. The first detachments of the Moroccan division from the Rhineland have arrived at Oujda.—Reuter.

GRAPES SOUR!

WHY FRENCH GAVE UP TWO POSTS.

PARIS, July 20.

According to telegrams from Fez, the Riffi regulars appear to be moving northward leaving the rebel tribesmen to carry on the operations. The object of the movement is not yet apparent.

French aeroplanes are incessantly active between Fez and the front line, carrying up bombs, munitions and food and bringing back the wounded.

It is stated that the French gave up the posts of Babhosein and Wedhamrim as they were isolated posts and had been destroyed French aeroplanes are steadily bombarding the abandoned French positions.

SITUATION IN SZECHUAN.

FOREIGNERS BROUGHT DOWN TO SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 20.

A wireless message from Luchow in the province of Szechuan says that two vessels escorted by H.M.S. "Teal" have arrived there bringing down foreigners from Chengtu and elsewhere in Szechuan. The Chinese troops fired on the vessels while on their way, but the "Teal" which carries two six-pounders replied.—Reuter.

FORTUNATOFF DISAPPEARS?

BAIL FORFEITED BY MIXED COURT.

SHANGHAI, July 20.

Fortunatoff did not appear before the mixed court, this morning. The police believe that he has left the town. The court has ordered his bail of 10,000 dollars to be forfeited and has issued a warrant for his arrest. The Roumanian, Gregorenko, who was arrested in connection with the same case has been remanded pending the arrest of Fortunatoff. His bail has been reduced from 5,000 to 2,500 dollars, though no money has not yet been found.—Reuter.

"PARSEE MEANS ZOROASTRIAN."

PLEA IN BELLA CASE.

LONDON, July 20.

The Privy Council has concluded the hearing in the Rangoon temple appeal. Mr W. H. Upjohn, K.C. argued that as Bella was validly initiated into Zoroastrian religion she was, therefore, a member of the Parsi community and was entitled to use the temple which was built on land granted by Government for the benefit of the community. He said that the Crown never intended that the trust deed should be worked out upon antiquarian theories involving tracing back of descent to seven centuries. He contended that Parsee meant Zoroastrian.—Reuter.

"RENTES PERPETUELLE" IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20.

The subscription lists to four per cent. "rentes perpetuelle" with a guarantee against the exchange fluctuations were opened this morning. The issue is confined to the holders of the National Defence Bonds. Government is undertaking a wide publicity campaign on this matter.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS TO COUNCILS GENERAL.

PARIS, July 20.

Elections to the councils general have hitherto resulted in the Left bloc winning 47 seats namely, 43 from the Right and four from the Communists. Ministers Demonzie, Schmidt and Duraffour have been re-elected.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD BLUSTER.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

GOVERNOR BURKES DISCUSSION.

COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 20.

The Bombay Legislative Council session opened to-day in pleasant weather. There is a heavy agenda before the Council and plethora of resolutions of all sorts. Nin days have been allotted for private Bill and resolutions, of course Government business having precedence. As it is, there are 13 Government Bills of which one was withdrawn by the Acting Revenue Member and another consideration was postponed by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. Before close of the day only one Bill about prevention of adulteration of articles of food and their sale was only partially discussed. The discussion sometimes was heated and rather acrimonious, but when the amendments were pressed to a division they were all defeated by the thumping majorities on the Government side. None can say how many days will be taken in the discussion of all these eleven Bills, some of them being very contentious, particularly the Rent Acts Amendment Bill.

NOT ALTOGETHER UNEVENTFUL.

Monday was nit an altogether uneventful day, however. The most important thing was the passing of a resolution about Deshbandhu Das and Mr. Bhopatker referred to the change for the better in Government attitude, since a similar resolutio about Tilak was disallowed by that fir eater Sir George Lloyd, only five years ago. This time, even Sir Maurice Hayward blessit on behalf of Government, perhaps, because, like all Indians Das has become great after his death even in estimation of Government!

USEFUL DISCUSSION BURKED.

Mr. Pradhan's motion for adjournment of the House to show the displeasure of the Council at the pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead met with a sad fate. The Governor having considered the matter had come to the decision that it was primarily a matter which did not concern the local Council but the Legislative Assembly, as most of the subjects dealt therein were All-India subjects. The Governor's letter said that in the past he had given more latitude to the Council than was legitimately due, but in this particular instance he could not do so. The result was that a useful discussion was burked, as Lord Birkenhead would have known what some of the co-operators, on whom he relied for assistance, thought about his inane speech.

PENETRATING QUESTIONS.

At the question time Mr. Dadubhai Desai's penetrating questions to the Educational Minister about the qualifications and duties of the inspector of drawing and craft work evoked much laughter. Mr. Dadubhai's point was that he was not an artist in that he had not produced any work of art as such and the humour which he brought into requisition in his acute cross-examination of Mr. Jadhav was much appreciated by the House, until, finally, stopped by the President. Mr. Jayaker and others stressed the point over and over again until Mr. Jadhav had finally to take refuge in the formula asking for notice. But some resentment was given expression to by the members on the appointment, which is not a new one after all.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT.

At the fag end of the day Government received its first defeat of the sessions at the hand of the non-officials during the discussion on the Prevention of Adulteration Bill. It was because the non-Brahmins threw in their weight on behalf of Mr. Karkis amendment, which provided that out of the fines recovered from persons accused under the Act a certain portion should be paid to the local authorities.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. After the oaths were taken by the new members the following four were nominated for the Chairman's panel by the President:—Messrs. Grantham, R. G. Pradhan, Pathan and N. N. Wadia.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

When the questions were answered Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked leave for adjournment of the House to deal with the unsatisfactory nature of the statement on India by Lord Birkenhead. The President said the Governor had intimated to him his decision disallowing leave to move the motion on the ground that it was not primarily the concern of a local Government. The Governor wrote:

"The members were aware that he in no way desired to interfere with all matters of public importance, when during the last eighteen months, on more than one occasion, he could legitimately have disallowed discussion on matters which were primarily not the concern of the local Government. Mr. Pradhan's motion was not a concern primarily of the local Government. That speech as Lord Birkenhead himself said dealt with the financial, commercial and political situation in India and under no circumstances can this wide range of all India subjects be considered primarily the concern of this Government. The proper and only place where this important question could, and would, be discussed was the Assembly and representatives of Bombay could then state the views of their electors. In any case, it would be impossible for the members of Government to take part in discussion for the outcome of discussions between the Viceroy and Secretary of State could not be put before the Assembly until they were considered by the Government of India. There was, besides, much important work before the Council and he had definite duties laid upon him and in the discharge of those duties he could not reconcile the discussion on questions outside the scope over which this Council had no direct control. He, therefore, disallowed discussion under rule 22(2) of the Council Rules."

LATE DESHBANDHU.

Mr. Bhopatker asked for and obtained priority to move his resolution about Deshbandhu Das. He moved, "This Council places on record its sense of profound grief at the sudden and tragic death of Deshbandhu Das, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, whose sacrifices and organising abilities in the cause of India's freedom in general and of right constitution and growth of legislative bodies in India in particular were unique and unparalleled in the modern history of India."

Mr. Bhopatker said the leave to move a similar resolution five years ago about Tilak was refused and the permission now given indicated a desirable change of heart. The news of the death of Deshbandhu Das came on India with the suddenness of a bolt from the blue. He was a poet of imagination, a lawyer of exceptional brilliance and a politician of unique selflessness. His party had lost a perennial source of inspiration. Not only had India lost by his sad demise but the British Empire was the poorer by his death. His services were more more required than now for bringing about a rapprochement between the rulers and the ruled.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan regretted that an official member should have left the Council Hall when the resolution was being moved. Deshbandhu Das was identified with a policy which was a policy of unceasing and indiscriminate obstruction. He, however, discerned in Deshbandhu Das a constructive bent of mind, evident in many ways. Mr. Pradhan referred to his Hindu-Muslim Pact in Bengal, which illustrated his statesmanship and desire to bring about unity between the two communities. His constructive bent of mind was also to be observed in his various projects for material and moral development of India. His death had not snatched him at such a time, he might have been led to reconsider his policy and at Faridpore he had shown signs of that reconsideration. Mr. Pradhan regretted that these signs had not received recognition of Government.

Mr. Javakar, on behalf of the Swaraj Party, associated himself with all that had been said.

Mr. A. N. Surve said the loss of even one such sincere worker as Das was a great loss to India. Das had left an example of which every Indian should be proud and which every son of India should try to emulate. His speech at Faridpore showed he was coming round.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

Sir Maurice Hayward associated himself entirely with the resolution and particularly sympathised with the members of the Swaraj Party on behalf of the members of Government.

Mr. Raffiuddin Ahomed said Das was a sincere and great friend of Muslims and had the sympathy of Muslims in the Bengal Council. He asked the Swarajists to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal supported on behalf of the Bombay Marathas.

Mr. Bole said Das was a friend of labour and had a scheme for marriages between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins.

Mr. Jog, who had a similar resolution standing in his name, also supported on behalf of Karnatak.

Sir Ibrahim, in putting the resolution to vote, associated himself wholly with the speakers who had expressed the country's grief at the sad loss by the death of Deshbandhu Das. All great lives were typical examples for their emulation and imitation and the guiding principles of Das's life were service and sacrifice. If the extent of grief permeating the country led to an

(Continued on page 8.)

SWARAJISTS AND SPINNING

MUST ABIDE BY FRANCHISE

PARTY LEADERS ASSURANCE TO GANDHIJI.

Almost all the prominent Swarajist leaders assembled on Thursday last, at 148, Russa Road South to discuss whether their policy should be changed now specially with reference to Lord Birkenhead's speech.

The proceedings of the meeting were commenced with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair. At the outset the President moved a resolution to express the heartfelt sorrows of the party at the sad and untimely demise of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, the President of the party. The resolution was passed unanimously, all standing. After this resolution had been passed Mr. Kelkar, on behalf of Maharashtra, presented clothes and a portrait of Deshbandhu to his son Sriman Chiraranjan. This, Mr. Kelkar said, was done according to the customs of their own province.

Pandit Motilal Nehru thanked the members for their faith in him and assured them that he would try his best to follow the principles of his predecessor, late Mr. C. R. Das. He would never fail to give resistance to the Bureaucracy when they would stand in their way of attaining Swaraj; but he would be ready to cooperate with them whenever he would find honourable co-operation possible. In conclusion he expected their cooperation and help in his onerous duties.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyyengar next moved that the Council of the Swarajya Party be at one with Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das' utterances at the Faridpur Conference so far violence and honourable co-operation with Government were concerned; but they regretted that the recent utterances of Lord Birkenhead had made the question of honourable co-operation impossible. However, they would be ready to co-operate if it would be found possible after the final declaration of the Secy. of State which he had promised to make. In moving the resolution he said that the Secy. of State seemed to have ignored the gestures of co-operation which Deshbandhu had made at Faridpur. But still Swarajya party was open to co-operation if Government would make it possible by the final declaration. It was a matter of great regret that the Government had completely ignored the suggestions of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others made in the minority report in the Muddiman Committee. So, he expected that this time the Independents would join hands with the Swarajists. Mr. Iyyengar was in favour of making the wordings of his resolution mild, if they liked to say so, when true sense was alright.

MR. SEN GUPTA.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta supported the resolution of Mr. Iyyengar. In his speech he repudiated the charge that the Swarajists were for violence and said that since Lord Birkenhead was not ready to co-operate with them according to the terms set forward by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das they must go on non-co-operating with the Government.

DR. MOONJI.

Dr Moonji moved an amendment to the original resolution of Mr. Iyyengar in which he expressed that since Lord Birkenhead had shown them the sharp edge of the sword Indians must show that end of the sword too. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta supported Dr. Moonji's amendment and said that for them sharp end of the sword meant village re-organisation and other constructive work.

The President, at the stage, stood up and said that the Swarajist must abide by the policy of non-violence and he knew for certainty that Dr. Moonji was never for violence.

Dr. Moonji's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

MR. SIDHVA.

Mr. Sidhva moved another amendment proposing that the original resolution should be withheld until the policy of the Government was declared in the Legislative Assembly. The amendment was lost.

Next moved Mr. T. Prakasam an amendment in which he practically worded the original resolution more strongly. The amendment was withdrawn.

Amendments were also moved by Mr. Hari Sarbottam Rao, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy and Mr. N. C. Banerji all of which were lost.

Finally the resolution of Mr. Iyyenger with a slight change of language proposed by Mr. Atual Chandra Sen was passed.

An amendment of Mr. S. C. Chatterjee was ruled out of order by the President.

LEADERS' ASSURANCE

When the business of the meeting was finished Mahatmaji addressed the gathering with reference to the question of giving up the spinning franchise. He said that many Swarajists were present there. To them he would submit that if they wanted to drop the spinning franchise he would call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. for that purpose. Personally he believed that much work had been done by the spinning franchise in the course of the last six months and he expected that much would be done in course of the remaining half year. But still if they wanted to drop it he would no longer make delay in the matter.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta replying to Mahatmaji said that the Swarajists had made a pact with the Congress by the spinning franchise and they must observe the terms of the pact until the next Congress.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that they had made a pact with the Congress and for one year they must abide by it. If they had not done they would practically violate the policy of the Congress. The Swarajists were all Congressmen and being so it was not at all befitting on their part to violate the policy of the Congress.

The meeting terminated late in the evening and the members went away to their respective places.—The "Patrika".

GONDAL IN MOURNING.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF BRAHMIN WIDOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 19.

A tale of alleged abduction has come from Gondal. Mangala, the daughter of a Brahmin widow Jamnabai of Gondal, was herself a victim of the cruel system of child-marriage. She became a widow at the early age of nine years. Her community had refused to brand her as an unfortunate widow and had permitted her re-marriage. Somehow or other the girl, at the age of sixteen, remains yet unmarried. The girl is simple hearted and has studied up to the third English Standard. She has a graceful form. Her family consists of the widowed mother, a widowed brother and herself. Adjoining her residence is the Customs House where the sons of Meman Noor Mohamed pass many hours in the day. Noor Mohamed is the leader of his community in Gondal. He has almost monopolised the big business of contracts with the State. His influence in the State is unparalleled. A woman of ill-repute, it is alleged, spirited away the girl Mangala on the 10th last with the ostensible object of enjoying fresh air. The motor left the house of the poor girl at 2-30 in the afternoon. The girl never afterwards returned.

On the night of the 10th a note was placed into the hands of the city fauzdar purporting to have come from Mangala and bearing the date of the previous day. It was said to be a copy of the original letter. The original has not yet seen the light of the day.

The copy of the letter says that the girl is willing to embrace Islam and that she solicited the permission of Noor Mohamed to allow her to marry his son, Aziz. She requests him to arrange for an immediate marriage. She further writes that she had previously approached his eldest son, who had referred the matter to his father. If there was any delay in the matter, the letter adds, it was useless for her to continue living.

This letter is countersigned by Noor Mohamed, who in a note below declares that he has granted his permission as desired in the letter. The copy, not the original, of the letter said to have been written on Thursday reaches the Police authorities as well as the Magistrate on Friday. The family of the unfortunate girl comes to know of it on Saturday.

Mangala was married to Aziz at midnight. The ceremony was performed under the auspices of a Peersaheb from Afghanistan who knows no Indian language. The girl was not taken to the mosque.

The news spread throughout the town in the morning of Saturday. There was a sensation. The mother and the brother of the girl fainted. They came to themselves in the afternoon. Gloom enveloped the city, both Hindus and Muslims joining hands in mourning over the sad event. People assembled in crowds. Noor Mohamed, it is reported, threatened that he would take the girl in a procession through the town if the people persisted in collecting. The people in protest, resorted to Hartal. It has been gathered on the strength of some reliable persons who ought to know that Mangala is weeping over her lot day and night, she had taken no food up to Monday, and that she was earnestly entreating to be allowed to go to her family. Her brother has filed a suit in the Court. The girl was brought to the Court at 4 in the evening on Monday. Armed men were guarding the motor in which she was brought. The wife of Noor Mohamed was attending her. While the Court was taking the evidence of the girl, her brother, mother or pleaders representing the latter were not allowed to be present. Noor Mohamed himself was allowed to enter as often as he liked.

The people resorted to a fast. The Hartal was complete. Six thousand people had approached the Thakore Saheb. The heir-apparent, K. S. Bhojarajajee who is residing in Rajkot, came down to Gondal. Precautions have been duly taken against the assemblage of people at night. A great tension prevails.

ACCIDENT TO RIFLE ASSN. CHAIRMAN

LONDON, July 19.

The closing days at Bisley were marred by an accident to-day to the veteran Chairman of the Rifle Association, Lord Cheylesmore, who while motoring in the vicinity was struck by an obstruction while avoiding a collision and was seriously injured.—Reuter.

MR. PAINTER NOMINATED MEMBER OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., being an official has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. R. T. Harrison, resign.

EUROPE REVISITED.

(Continued from page 6.)

afraid of being swamped by the Negro—frankly an Imperialist policy. They told us at this 'conference' that South African Whites dare not give any concessions to Indians for fear of similar demands being pressed by the Negroes. The only hope they see for themselves is the creation of three separate spheres of influence—the White, the Indian and the Negro.

This, in short, is the whole case of the South African White. I was told that no Member of the South African House of Commons would for a minute dare to give even the appearance of favouring a joint conference to settle the Indian problem lest he should lose his seat. I did not take this statement seriously. I have the best authority for stating that a conference—official or non-official—is likely to be held in the near distance between South Africa and India. In fact, the news is already in the papers that something of this sort is actually being contemplated.

There is one more point to take note of. The Dutch blame the English and the English the Dutch for all the troubles that have arisen over this question. The Indian, as the world knows, was but a pawn in the game which led to the Boer War, and I have reason to believe that the Dutch are more favourable than the English—if that expression can be used in a country where politics have become a game for holding on to power at all cost and by all means. Hertzog speaks like a cooing dove when out of office and calls the Negro his brother, (witness the letter he wrote to the Negro Association), when out of office. He is the puppet of the planter when in office, and is ready to break his pledges to the Negroes rather than jeopardise his Premiership. Humorously, I told our South African friends that since they took the view that there was nothing whatever to be done with regard to the Indian question in their country except to follow a policy of drift, it struck me that we will have to wait until India is in a position to break off all relations with South Africa. Meanwhile, I earnestly appeal to public men in India to call upon the Government to refuse all dealings with South Africa, commercial, social, political. A general boycott of what we consider to be entirely evil is but the Gandhian principle.

"JAPANESE COMPETITION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a corner in your esteemed daily to publish the following.

Since the meeting of mill-owners with The Hon. Mr. Chadwick, a regular crusade has been raised by the Indian press and public in denouncing Japan for her unfair competition in textile industry. Admitting for a moment that the Japanese rivalry and local Government's neglect are the product of present deplorable condition, it does not appear to a keen outside observer that there are no other substantial causes than those so far discovered by mill-owners. As an Indian, having the welfare at heart of our national industry, I do not doubt that we need some protection from Government. But, I believe, it is unreasonable on the part of mill-owners to implore Government to put a Tariff on raw cotton export. Every Indian farmer knows that the value of his surplus produce depends mainly on Japan, who buys nearly a third of Indian production and stands second in consumption to the textile industry. It is, therefore, a sheer injustice and discouragement to agriculturists to levy an export duty in the interests of mill-owners, who have yet to satisfy the public that no other avenues have been left unexplored to cut down their charges on production.

Apart from the farmers' interests, I do not believe any such steps as advocated by mill-owners against a friendly nation like Japan, would go permanently to relieve future depression and give them a continual prosperity. If they really desire to rejuvenate the life of their industry as a national asset and for the benefit of their nation, they must not miss to search their hearts and find out whether there exist other causes than so far they have told to the public. Japan has been indicted for her cheap labour but every layman understands what the cost of labour actually works out on the production. It may be well to note here how Japan manages to produce cheaper goods despite the fact that she has to purchase the raw cotton supplies in India and bear all "in and out" charges, in addition to manufacturing. Japan's critics mostly attribut to her Government's protective measures, dismissing the more substantial factors that they buy their requirements at right time from [illegible] either in India or America. Owing to their acquaintance of world trade conditions, they do not start purchasing raw material haphazard in any time or any price in the season more than their anticipated requirements, unlike some of the mills in India and then, again they cut down to the minimum all the intermediary commissions and brokerages. Further, following the line of American spinners they keep most of their stocks in raw cotton or manufacture "hedged" to avert my crisis in the trade if by chance a serious slump should occur in the prices. Above all, most of their spinners rarely embark openly in speculation either in shares or cotton on account of their concerns and thus impair the public confidence of their management. At times, they part with their stocks of manufacture at a bare profit or even at cost price to avoid an accumulation and depression. Furthermore, Japanese mills sell their goods so efficiently direct to the consumers in India and elsewhere that all middlemens' profits are struck out. These are some of their ingenuities other than their Government protection and I hope, some of our enthusiastic mill-owners will not be slow to follow them and compliment for their working the industry in the true interests of their nation than merely calculating on probable dividends and commissions as our mill-owners do. When most of our mill-agents are imbued with that spirit of self-sacrifice and efficiency above reproach in their management, we would not be in perpetual fear of Japan or Lancashire.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, July 13.

H. V. H.

BIRKENHEAD BLUSTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

earnest desire to emulate his example, Das's life would not have been lived in vain. He joined in sympathising with the family of the deceased for the heavy loss sustained by it along with all Indians.

The resolution was passed, all standing, in silence.

Government bills were then considered and Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas withdrew his bill amending the Land Revenue Code.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir postponed his bill for collecting statistical information for public purposes.

PREVENTING ADULTERATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The Minister for Education, Mr. Jadhav, moved the second reading of his bill to make better provision in the city of Bombay and elsewhere in the Presidency to prevent adulteration of articles of food and sale of unadulterated articles.

Mr. R. S. Soman and Dr. M. M. Mehta had a number of amendments in their names, but they were all defeated. Matters were carried to division with no better result.

Dr. Mehta's amendment said Government should appoint a person possessing a degree in science or medicine of any recognised university and knowledge of analytical work required by this Act instead of any qualified person possessing skill and experience being appointed public analyst. This was negatived. Other amendments of a similar nature were thrown out by very large majorities after much discussion. On Mr. M. D. Karki's amendment Government got a defeat.

Before discussion on the bill was concluded, the House adjourned.

RENT BILL IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel writes:—

The Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. I of 1925 which is one of the 13 Government Bills that are to be submitted to the Council, stands fourth on the Agenda and is, therefore, likely to be taken up either on Wednesday or Thursday at the latest. Those of the members of the Bombay Rent Act Committee who desire to assist me in canvassing the votes of the members of the Council in favour of the amendments which are to be proposed to the Bill to secure justice to the tenants are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station on Wednesday the 22nd Inst. at 7.30 A.M. (S.T.), to accompany me to Poona.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Jutes in sympathy with Gunnies market opened easier with trade mostly limited to speculative issues on bazaar account. Enquiry for higher priced shares was moderate in extent but later generally healthier feeling was evidenced and Clive was especially marked up among speculative counters. In Coals and Teas there were few takes of Barrakur at Rs. 21, otherwise no support was noticeable in the latter section and the position remained without any change. In miscellaneous rubbers continued to be active and beyond increase in price noted in the Indian wood products and Midnapore zemindary there were io new features. Government Securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100; 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101-14; 1930 104/7; 1931 104/15; 1932 105/7; 6 per cent. U. P. bonds 1926/41 104/2.

Banks: Bengal National 39/4; Imperial Bank fully paid 1433.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 160.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore 16.

Jutes: Albion 485/8; Birla 7/14; Champadany 190; Clive 43/12; Craig 5; Dalhousie 428/8; Empire 56; Fort William 414/8; Howrah 43/14 Hukumchand pref. 76/8; Kamarhatty 625/8; Kankinarrah 508; Lansdowne 322; National 31/2; Northbrook 58/8; Presidency 8/7; Reliance 66; Union 605; Waverley pref. 190.

Coals: Borrea 15/8; Burrakur 24; Kosoonda and Nyadee 15/12.

Engineering Companies: Burn and Company ordy. 132; Indian Iron and Steel 24/8; Marshall and Co., 1/6.

Miscellaneous: British India Corporation ordy 4/2; Burma Finance and Mining 4/2; Indian Cables 4/2; Indian Wood Products 9/4; Real Properties Midnapore Zemindary 120.

Rubber: Alorgajah rubber 2.30 Gleacaly 2.30; Indragiri 9.45; Kluang Rubber Rs 11.

Tea: Teen Ali 18-12.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer was one shilling six and three-thirty second pence and demand bills one shillings six and one-eighth pence.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

Major General E.H. Willis of the Royal Artillery and Col. Harding Newman, Commandant Royal Artillery arrived in Madras on Monday morning on tour. They leave to-night for Bangalore.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton and party arrived at Jaipur from Simla on Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharajah of Bharatpur at Bharatpur railway station, on Sunday.

SERAMPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

There was a Swarajist defeat at the Serampore Municipal Election when Babu Barada Prasad Dey, M.L.C., (Swarajist), the present chairman of the Municipality was unseated. Of the 11 elected commissioners none belongs to Swaraj Party.—A.P.

COAL DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS BEHIND SCENES.

WILL OWNERS WITHDRAW NOTICES ?

LONDON, July 20.

The Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattison MacMillan announced to the court of inquiry into the coal dispute that the Miners Federation had refused the invitation to attend the inquiry. He emphasised that the court was not going to deal solely with the wages and hours of work in the coal industry, but was going to investigate the causes and remedies of troubles in industry and he, therefore, regretted that the Miners Federation did not see their way to assist in the investigation. He also emphasised that the miners were not asking for withdrawal and cancellation of the present agreement but withdrawal of the owners' proposals.

It is learned that discussions, which may lead to very important developments in the coal dispute, are being held behind the scenes. It is suggested that the owners might possibly withdraw their notices in order to enable an open discussion.—Reuter.

"HARASSING PASSENGERS' AGENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have come across a letter from Mr. Airavatham under the heading of "Harassing Passengers' Agents," published in the issue of your paper of 9th instant the facts of which are rather contradicting. I request you therefore to insert these few lines in your very accredited paper which will explain fully the circumstances of the case.

Four passengers arrived from Madras by the Express on the night of 20th ultimo at 9-40, and as they had no place to go to, came to me. On the morning of the 21st they showed me their passport and permits to enter South Africa. After going carefully through them I promised one man who possessed a passport that I could arrange to get it endorsed and that he could sail by S. S. "Khandalla" on the 24th June which he actually did. To one of them I advised to go back to Madras as nothing could possibly be done for him here, and that neither would the Madras Government grant him a passport without a permit to enter South Africa, and the man went back the very day. The remaining two had permits, but time expired, and to them I told that I would try my best, which I did but unsuccessfully. They were actually taken to the passport officer to this Government who refused to grant them Passports, as the permits were time expired. All these circumstances were known to Mr. Naidu who was in my office at the time I was explaining to the men. If he was so smart and had at heart so much the interests and welfare of his four and not two friends, as stated in the letter, why did he not offer at the time to undertake the work? I would most willingly ask him to help the men as they were staying with me and I was unable to do anything for them. At the last moment he wrote an application to the Commissioner in the name of the men, probably charging them heavily, when he perfectly well knew that I had tried in every way to get them the passports and had not succeeded. I really sympathised with the men, as they had deposited with me the amount of their passages, I refunded them the whole sum without charging them anything for my trouble and lodging, advising them to go back to Madras. A few days after this I was summoned to appear at the police head office, and to my surprise I saw that these two men had lodged a complaint against me which on enquiries was found to be completely false. The only result of it was that the men had to go back to Madras. It is stated in the letter that Mr. C. R. Naidu who is "well known as a friend of overseas Indians placed the case before the Commissioner." I do not agree at all with such kind of friends, as Mr. Naidu's action is not of a friend but of a foe in misleading the men for his own benefit, without any satisfactory result.

Hundreds of passengers from Madras have come to me and they were all satisfied with my work. It is not in my line to infringe the laws that guide the granting of passport. I fully endorse with bona-fide statement and advice of The Imperial Citizenship Association to the people of other provinces. I am writing daily in answer to my clients' letters that they should come to Bombay provided with passports from their provinces, but as usual some easy-going and ignorant people arrive here without one and have to suffer for it, by waiting sometimes a month before they are ready with passports to sail.

Mr. S. Airavatham who does not know to write my name as yet, was trying to show this case in quite a different light probably hearing the version of his friend Mr. Naidu. I leave it to the public to judge after this my explanation and trust that they will find that the heading "Harassing Passengers' Agent" does not suit me at all.—Yours, etc.

RAM SARAN DAS ANAND.

103 Frere Road, Bombay.
July 14.

DAMAGE TO JUTE FOR ECAST.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Director of Agriculture announces that the damage to the jute crop so far as confirmed by the various collectors has been excluded from the present late forecast. The exact extent of the damage will be published in the final forecast early in September.—A. P.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

PROMPT SUPPRESSION OF OUTBREAK

GOVT'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, July 19.

Portugal.—Military revolt headed by a number of officers who were arrested after the outbreak on the 18th April last and who escaped from the fortress of Sanjulada broke out early this morning. The cruiser Vasco-da-Gama has declared in favour of the revolutionaries. The Government took prompt measures to suppress the revolt, the leader of which is Captain Baptista. Four other officers have already surrendered and have been lodged in jail. The submission of Vasco-da-Gama is expected every moment. Other revolutionaries have encamped near Belem but the movement is considered already suppressed. A large force of troops are, as a precautionary measure, guarding the President's palace. All is quiet in the City.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARIES SURRENDER.

LONDON, July 20.

Portugal.—All revolutionaries surrendered this morning after much shooting. Martial law has been established throughout the country. Government threatened to bombard Vasco-de-gama if she held out after which the cruiser surrendered unconditionally in the afternoon. The situation is otherwise normal.—Reuter.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

CLAIMS OF MAHARASTRA IGNORED

SIMLA, July 19.

The Secretary, Inamdars' Central Association, Satara, wires strongly protesting against the non-appointment of a Maharastrian to the Indian Sadhurst Committee. He mentions the services of the Maharashtrians during the Great War and requests the appointment of a representative of the fighting races of Maharashtra.—A. P.

RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

AMRITSAR, July 19.

It is reported here that a large number of Akali prisoners are being released from Nabha. No confirmation is however available yet.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO C. P. GOVERNOR

BULDANA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, July 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Buldana attended by all classes and castes was held yesterday evening to protest against the resolution of the newly elected district board giving an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor of C. P. who comes here on the 22nd instand. Resolution protesting against the address and the waste of public money for it were passed and sent to the Governor and the office bearers of the district Council.

DERAILMENT NEAR ASANSOL.

SIMLA, July 19.

The Divisional Superintendent, Asansol under date 19th July wires:—"The down goods train derailed at Galsi at 12 hours to-day. Up and Down main lines are blocked. 17 wagons capsized and derailed. The Bombay-Calcutta mail is diverted via Chord. The transhipment of passengers is necessary. Through running is expected to be restored by 19 hours to-day.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha at Ahmedabad passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Bamanji Navroji Kabraji, the welknown Parsi writer who rendered great service to Gujarat Literature.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Lucknow:—The Kohinoor Insurance Company of Lucknow which was incorporated a short while ago has made good progress and it commences insurance business on July 27. This is the only insurance company of the United Provinces and has already organised branches at many important centres of India.

A Bangalore message of July 20th says: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at the City Railway Station, Bangalore at 8/45 a.m. and was received by the officer commanding Brigade Area, Bangalore, and the Resident. His Excellency motored to Government House.

The Bangalore War Memorial was unveiled by His Excellency at 10/10 on the morning of the 20th inst.

The Hon. Minister, Local Self-Government, Bihar and Orissa, visited The Pure Jharia Colliery on the 12th July, 1925, at 4 p.m. accompanied by the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad. They saw the workings of the mine and conditions of labour, and left for Dhanbad at 6 p.m.

BHATIAS IN CONFERENCE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The second session of the Bombay Provincial Bhatia Conference was held at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday, under the presidentship of Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. The photograph to the left shows the conference in session, while that to the right shows some of the prominent Bhatia leaders who took part in the Conference.

AT DARJEELING.

IN COMMUNION WITH DESHBANDHU.

"MOST PRECIOUS RECOLLECTIONS"

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

I have almost promised the reader the sacred recollections of the days I had with Deshabandhu at Darjeeling. I have called them among the most precious in my life. As time passes, the preciousness increases. I must tell the reader why. Though I had lived under Deshabandhu's roof before, ours was then a purely political meeting. We were both engrossed in our own allotted tasks. But in Darjeeling it was different. I had Deshabandhu wholly to myself. He was resting and I had gone solely to have communion with him. My going to Darjeeling for rest was a mere excuse. But for Deshabandhu's presence there I would not have gone inspite of the attraction of the snowy range. But in one of his pencil notes, which he had lately taken to writing to me, he said, 'Remember, you are under my jurisdiction. I am Chairman of the Reception Committee. You have to include Darjeeling in your tour. This is a command'. I wish I had kept these sweet notes of his, but, alas! they have gone the way hundreds of such documents in my possession have gone. I pleaded that I had the Working Committee to take. 'Then bring the whole Committee. I shall arrange for their accommodation. The B. P. C. C. shall pay the fares of the members. I am wiring to Satcouri accordingly,' was his telegraphic reply. I was unable to take the Working Committee to Darjeeling but I promised to go as soon after that meeting as possible. And so I went. I had gone there for only two days He kept me with him for five. He got Basanti Devi to ask Sjt. Pooken to postpone the Assam tour and himself postponed the Bengal tour by three days. I am mentioning these details to show the eagerness we had to be with each other. As it has turned out Deshabandhu's approaching long sleep was preparing us for a close communion.

He was on a convalescent if not on a sick bed. He had need to be taken care of. But he insisted on attending to every detail regarding my comfort and that of my companions. His appointment must be on a lavish scale. He had ordered five goats to be brought from the plains. He would not have me miss my milk for a single meal. I had often come under Basanti Devi's sisterly care, but at Darjeeling I was the object of Deshabandhu's personal attention. Nor was there any artificiality about it. Hospitality was the badge of his clan. He related several striking anecdotes about their lavish hospitality. It was at Darjeeling that I came to know his great regard for strangers or political opponents. At his instance Satish Babu of Khadi Pratishthan was sent for to discuss with him the plan we had settled of working hand-spinning and Khaddar in Bengal. I asked him where he would like Satish Babu to stay. 'Of course in this house' he said. 'But we are over-crowded here' I said. 'Certainly not. He can have my room for that matter' was the retort. Whilst I was thinking of him and his over-worked partner, he thought of Satish Babu's comfort. 'Besides' he said, 'I know that Satish Babu thinks I am prejudiced against him. He is a comparative stranger to me You know that I do not worry about my other friends. They cannot misunderstand me. Satish Babu must stay in this house.'

"Bribery and Corruption."

We talked of different political groups in Bengal and incidentally I told him of the charges of bribery and corruption brought against the Swaraj party. I mentioned to him the fact that Sir Surendra Nath had invited me to go to his house again before leaving Bengal. He said, 'Do go and tell him all about our conversations and my emphatic denial of all charges of bribery and corruption. I am prepared to retire from public life if one such charge against the party can be proved to be true. The fact is that Bengal political life is one of mutual jealousy and backbiting. The phenomenal rise and success of the Swaraj Party have become unbearable to some people. I want you, therefore, thoroughly to go into all the charges that may be brought against the party and give your considered judgment. I assure you I do not believe in dishonesty any more than you do. I know that my country cannot be free by dishonest means. You will be rendering a distinct service you can bring all the parties together or at least rid the air of mutual recrimination. You should specially speak to Shyam Babu and Suresh Babu. Why do they not come to me if they distrust or suspect anything? We may hold different views but we need not swear at each other.' 'What about a similar charge against "Forward"? I do not know, because I do not read these newspapers; but I have heard complaints of that nature against "Forward" also.' I interposed. 'Yes "Forward" may have been guilty. You know that I do not write for or supervise "Forward" as you do in case of "Young India." But if people will bring such things to my notice. I will gladly investigate and set matters right. You will, I think, find "Forward" always on the defensive, but one may cross the boundary line even in putting up a defence. As you know I am investigating a serious case of unpardonable exaggeration in "Forward" if the facts are as they have been put before me. I assure you I have written most strongly about it. I have even sent for the writer.' Thus the conversation went on. I found through out it all, a scrupulous care about justice to opponents and an honourable meeting of all parties.

What do you say to convening an All-Parties meeting, or, as Mr. Kelkar suggests it of the All-India Congress Committee?' I asked, 'I do not want it at present' he replied. The A. I. C. C. is useless, because we Swarajists must play the game and give the fullest trial to the new franchise. I tell you I am more and more coming round to your position about the Charkha. I am afraid we have not played the game everywhere. Here in Bengal, as you have said, you had no opposition from any party. But had I not been laid up I would have shown the Charkha to be a swinging success. I tell you I intended to work the Charkha whole-heartedly and I wanted you to help me in the organisation; but as you see I have been helpless. No revision can take place this year. On the contrary we must all give the new franchise the fairest trial. I am going to write to the Maharashtra friends about it.'

'Big Things" From Lord Birkenhead.

Of the proposed All-Parties Conference he said, 'We must not have the conference just yet. I expect big things from Lord Birkenhead. He is a strong man and I like strong men. He is not as bad as he speaks. If we hold the meeting we must say something on the situation. I do not want to embarrass him by pitching our demands higher than he may be prepared to grant at the present moment. I do not want to disappoint him by understating our demands. We must watch and wait. We can lose nothing by so doing. If his statement is not satisfactory that may be the time for calling a meeting of all parties to decide upon a common course of action. This was to me a novel reason for not convening the proposed meeting, so I said, "I shall not call the meeting unless you and Motilalji want it or unless I got a representative requisition. But I must confess to you that I do not share your faith. Look at the Hindu-Muslim differences which are widening. Contemplate the Brahmin and non-Brahmin quarrels. See the political parties in Bengal. We have apparently never been so weak as now. And don't you agree with me that Englishmen have never conceded anything to weakness? I feel that we must make ourselves irresistible before we may expect anything big from England.' Deshabandhu became impatient and said, 'you are arguing like a logician. I am speaking to you what I feel. Something within me tells me we are in for something big.' I argued no more. I bowed my head in reverence before a faith so robust. I told him I had great regard for English character, I had inestimable friends among them but I saw that his faith in them was greater than mine. Let Englishmen know what a great friend they have lost in Deshabandhu.

The Pir question at Calcutta troubled him a great deal. He was anxious that I should do what I could for its settlement. He said 'I want to placate the Musalman feeling. I had hoped that after the walling in of the tomb there would be nothing more heard about it. But now that there is a strong agitation about the disinterment I cannot resist it. The law seems clearly against the burial on unauthorised ground. Neither Subash nor Suhrawardy had any authority to grant the permission. But I must carry the Musalmans with me in all I do. I am trying to induce them to remove the body themselves. I have every hope that they will listen to me'

We discussed the Tarakeshwar affair and the result was embodied in a statement which was to be signed by him and me if it was necessary. We discussed too Dr. Besant's manifesto. It was the first in point of time to be discussed as he had promised an early reply to her. The result of that discussion was a letter that he dispatched to Dr. Besant.

Charkha.

But the thing that most occupied our time was a discussion of the Charkha and Khaddar especially in their bearing on village reorganisation on which he had set his heart and for which he had collected nearly 1½ lacs of rupees. I told him that his scheme was much too ambitious to be put into force all at once, that I had studied the skeleton which was shown to me by Pratap Babu and that I had strongly disapproved of it as wholly impractical. Deshabandhu had not seen it. He agreed that it was unworkable. In fact, Pratap Babu had himself admitted its unworkability. I told Deshabandha that he should make the wheel the centre of all other village activities and that the latter should be made to revolve round the wheel and that they could be added wherever the Charkha obtained a footing. I suggested too that this village organisation should be independent of all political turmoil and therefore it should be entrusted to an expert committee with permanent powers whose sole function would be to carry on the village work. I suggested that he should invite Satish Babu to form a committee and take charge of the work on behalf of the Congress. I have reproduced merely the substance of the argument. Deshabandhu not only agreed with it all but he took down notes and was eager to enforce the scheme at once. He said that he would like to discuss it fully with Satish Babu whilst I was in Darjeeling and then give instructions for passing the necessary resolution by the Congress Committee. Satish Babu was therefore immediateely sent for He came. At first we three had discussions and then I was freed for other work and Deshabandhu had various chats with Satish Babu alone. The latter was to be the first member of the Board. Satcouri Babu was to be the second member and they two were to select a third. They were to have a part of the village fund at once placed at their disposal and I was to give to the Board or Committee a part of the purse that was to be presented to me at Jalpaiguri. This committee in order to place it on a firm footing was even to be registered if necessary under the Benevolent Societies Registration Act which Deshbandhu said he would study for the purpose. Deshbandhu told Pratap Babu of the discussions and decision with instructions to carry out the decision.

Such was his passion for the wheel and therethrough of village organisation. 'If Lord Birkenhead disappoints us', he said, 'I do not know what we should do in the Councils. But this I know that we must prosecute your programme of the Charkha and organise our villages. We must become an industrious nation once more. We must brang power in the Councils. I must control the young men of Bengal. I must demonstrate, with the aid of the Government if possible and without if necessary, the possibility of achieving Swaraj without violence. Non-violence has become as much my final creed as yours for the deliverance of our country. We can have no Civil Disobedience without non-violence. And without the ability to offer civil resistence there is no Swaraj. We need not have to offer it in fact, but we must have the ability. I must find work for my impatient young men. I agree with you that there is danger of corruption creeping into our camp if we do not take care. I have learnt from my *Guru* the value of Truth in all our dealings. I want you to live with him for a few days at least. Your need is not the same as mine But he has given me strength I did not possess before. I see things clearly which I saw dimly before.'

But I dare not carry on this part of the conversation any further. I can only tell the reader that it developed into a spiritual discussion or rather discourse for it was all an endless stream on his part of what he was then doing and what he proposed to do when he was stronger. The discourse gave me an insight into his deeply spiritual nature which I did not possess before. I did not know that it was his ruling passion as it is that of so many distinguished Bengalis. When he first talked, now four years ago, of building a hut on the banks of the Ganges and repeated it at Sassoon Hospital when he came to see me, I laughed within myself at the idea and jocosely said that when he built his hut I must share it wih him. But I discovered my error at Darjeeling. He was more in earnest about it than about his politics on which he had entered only by force of circumstances.

Nor need the reader consider that I have exhausted all the topics we discussed. I have endeavoured to recall only the principal things. I have omitted his pictures of men both European and Indian.

But if our main conversation always turned round the Charkha our daily routine was no otherwise. The whole household had become a spinning club. Mahadev Satish Babu and I had become expert teachers. We all had our share of teaching Deshbandhu. He had begun his lessons seriously at Patna. He had asked Rajendra Babu for a teacher. But he was too ill then to make much progress. At Darjeeling he had better hope. His left shoulder was aching but when the ache was gone he would do much better he said. 'But mind, I am very stupid with my hands. Ask my wife how helpless I am 'yes', said Basanti Devi, 'he calls me in even for unlocking his little box.' 'You women are too cunning for men. You keep your husband helpless even in small matters so as to have your complete mastery over him,' I said The whole house seemed to come down with the ringing of Deshbandhu's laughter. He had both the capacity for heartily weeping and laughing. His weeping he did in secret like his wife. During this overwhelming grief Basanti Devi has disdained to weep even before his dearest ones. But Deshbandhu could laugh before crowds of people and cover them with the sunshine of his laughter. Our serious discussion started with laughter which the whole of that big household heard. He knew that I liked sitting crosslegged. He was reclining in his bedstead. I was in a chair. He could not bear the sight of my sitting in the chair with my legs dangling uncomfortably or attempting to cross them in the chair. So he had a pillow put opposite him on his bedstead and a handspun rug arranged on the bedding to make a *gadi*. He seated me on it. 'Do you know, what this reminds me of' I said, as I sat comfortably on it just face to face with him, 'My memory goes back to over forty years ago. It was thus my wife and I sat when we were married. The only thing now lacking is the handclasp. I wonder what Basanti Devi has to say to all this.' And the house rang with a laughter alas! no more to be heard.

[The foregoing recollections were written at Bankura on the 8th instant. Lord Birkenhead's speech was published at Calcutta on the 9th and I glanced at it on the same day. I am writing this note on the 10th. I have now carefully read the speech. It gives an added value to the recollections. I know what a shock Lord Birkenhead's speech would have proved to Deshbandhu. Somehow or other he had made up his mind that Lord Birkenhead was going to do something big. In my humble opinion the speech is a severe disappointment not so much for what it does not give as for the utter inactualities for which the Secretary of State for India has made himself responsible. Every fundamental position that he takes up is challenged by almost every educated Indian, no matter to what party he may belong. The pity of it is that probably he believes all he says. Englishmen have an amazing capacity for self-deception. It no doubt saves them many an uncomfortable situation but it does infinite harm to the world, a large part of which they rule. They delude themselves into the belief that they do so chiefly if not wholly for its benefit. I must endeav our to examine this curious performance if possible next week. Mean while we owe a duty to the dead man who is one of the parties responsible for making English politicians think about India more than they did before. How would he have acted if he had been alive? There is no cause for despair. There is less for anger. We had no data for expecting anything from Lord Birkenhead. What he has said in praise of English rule in India is not new. A diligent sub-editor has only to take up his scissors and paste to find out parallel passages in almost identical words from his illustrious predecessors. The speech is a notice to us to set our own house in order. I for one am thankful for it. I have also Deshbandhu's prescription before me. I have shared it with the reader. M. K. G.]

SYSTEM OF CONFERRING HONOURS.

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

YEOTMAL, July 20.

Messrs. Kolhe and R. M. Deshmukh have given notice of a resolution which they intend to move in the next session of the C. P. Council recommending H. E. the Governor to communicate through the proper channel to His Majesty the King Emperor the considered opinion of the Council that the system of conferring honours and titles on the people of the province be discontinued

Mr. Kolhe is also moving another resolution recommending the flogging in jails as a punishment for breach of discipline be abolished and that the C. P. and Berar election rules be so amended as to make political convicts who have undergone imprisonment even for more than six months eligible for election to the Council.—A.P.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF STEAMSHIP OFFICER.

COLOMBO, July 19.

The arrival of the "Glenberg" at Colombo has revealed a tale of alleged gross ill-treatment of the Chief Officer of the "Carnarvonshire". The chief officer, Suter was arrested at Vladivostock on a trivial charge and is alleged to have received degrading treatment. He was marched through the streets at the point of the bayonet, placed in a filthy cell occupied by a Chinese coolie and a demented Russian for seven days. He was fed on brown bread twice a day. He was removed to another prison three days before his trial. He was marched to the court at the point of the bayonet and fined 400 roubles. He was in a pitiful condition. He was taken on board the "Glenberg" which arrived in Colombo to-day for London. Details will probably be given to the Foreign Office.—A.P.

A G. I. P. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCE.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. Gopalacharya Anantacharya Kalgaonkar, Inamdar of Kalgaon in the district of Satara, and formerly a relief clerk at Sholapur in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Cimpany, sends us an open letter to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway Company wherein he makes a final application to the Company to grant him compensation that he contends is due to him.

The applicant alleged that while in the employ of the Company in the year 1917 he sustained serious injuries in the normal discharge of his office duties and that, in spite of the injuries testified to by the medical authorities of the Company, he was compelled to continue his office work till he was quite disabled. He had even to be operated upon by Messrs. N. Powell and Co., Bombay. He then applied to the G. I. P. Railway Company for compensation submitting at the same time an X—ray photograph exhibiting his injuries and taken by Messrs. N. Powell and Co. He had then to carry on endless correspondence for years with the Railway Company and was subjected to a special medical examination at Dr. Massina's Hospital, Byculla, but he failed to get the compensation he had applied for. He thereupon appealed to the Government of India who referred the case back to the Railway Board for reconsideration; but, it is alleged the Board did not think it necessary to alter their former decision.

Now that the G. I. P. Railway has passed under the direct management of Government, the applicant hopes that now at least he will obtain justice. He has, therefore, made this final application to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company. He requests the Company, in particular, to see that all the papers relating to his case together with the X-ray pnotographs are kept intact and are duly handed over to Government while transferring charge to the latter. To prevent further delay and further neglect of his case, says the applicant, he has already submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State for India. He would, if necessary, have recourse to a Court of Law.

KHOTS AND TENANTS.

Rao Bahadur D. A. Vichare writes:—

Some members of the Bombay Council have proposed a resolution for appointing a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the Khots and their tenants. They apparently ignore the grievances themselves and request Government to undergo unnecessary expenditure by appoiting a Committee for the collection of information which is not really necessary for deciding the matter in dispute. It is likely that the investigations of the Comittee embitter the feelings between the khots and tenants. It may be that certain khots may be practising tyranny over the tenants but it cannot be said to be the rule with all khats. Both the khots and the tenants have by this time realized that none can do without the other. The best way under the circumstances would be to leave the matter to the khots and tenants themselves for amicable settlement and for the movers to withdraw the resolution.

MYSORE LETTER.

PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, July 12.

The Mysore Palace and its surrounding were in festive garb yesterday for the celegration of the sixth Birthday of Prince Srigaya Chamaraj Wodinjar. Special prayers were offered and many poor people were fed. A grand procession of the Prince took place in the evening. The Prince of Baroda had come from Bangalore for the occasion.

At the annual general meeting of the Mysore Pinjropole held on Tuesday last, it was resolved to set apart Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a Building. It was further resolved to obtain the co-operation of the Education Department and Local bodies to institute a scheme of prize essays on subjects relating to Pinjropole work and to set apart a suitable sum in the Budget for the year 1925.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

On the recommandation of the Mysore University Senate, the Government have approved of the suggestion to hold a second examination in October for the unsuccessful B. A., candidates of the Mysore University.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held at Bangalore, on the 11th August.

HINDI CLASSES.

Regular Hindi classes are being held between 7 and 8 p.m. to train up students for the examinations held under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sammalana Prachar office, Prayag, and the Hindi Prachar Karyalaya, Madras. This has helped all gentlemen desirous of learning their national language to attend the classes.

The Veerashaivas of the Capital, at a meeting of their community held last week, have decided to invite the All-India Veerashaiva Conference to hold its sessions at the capital, during the last week of December next.

PONDICHERRY LETTER.

COTTON MILLS IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, July 5.

The havoc which the falling franc is threatening to create here is immense. The Franc is going down and down in value every day. The export merchants here are keeping themselves aloof from the unsteady Franc so as to save themselves from all possible risks. The manufacturing houses in France, I understand, are now demanding anything between 30 to 300 per cent. in excess of the prices which they last quoted for their manufactured goods. The merchants here are of opinion that before long the French Manufacturers following the footsteps of Germany are likely to demand payments for their manufactured goods in pounds sterling or in dollars.

Many of the "Made in France" goods which, used to possess the hall mark for high grade excellence have now depreciated in quality presumably in sympathy with the falling franc.

COTTON MILLS CLOSED.

The Pondicherry Cotton Mills Ltd., working with 11,000 spindles and 250 looms closed doors rather abruptly on the 1st. of July as the mill authorities found it very difficult to sell away their present huge stocks, without incurring heavy losses. About 2,000 labourers are now without employment, I also learn that one of the remaining two bigger spinning and weaving mills here, is also in trouble. And so nearly 10,000 labourers will be without any employment in the course of a week or 10 days. It is true that the present position of the mill-owners is very grave but graver still is the plight of the mill-workers. Most of the mill-workers here, entirely depend upon the wages they are getting by working at these mills.

SAVANA MILLS LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the joint stock concern known here as the "Savana Mills" convened at the registered office at Bordeux in France, the shareholders have increased the capital of the mills by 2 million francs more. There are at present 17,552 spindles and 497 looms in this mills. The directors have already purchased sufficient lands close to their mills here for future improvements. Of the three spinning and weaving mills in this city only this is managed and owned by Frenchmen.

FRANCO-RIFF WAR

It is learnt that the name of an Indian soldier who was serving in the French Army at the front in Franco-Riffian operations is found in the latest French Casualty list. Recruitment of Indians as soldiers for the French Army for serving at the front of the present Franco-Riffian war is now being made here. A contingent of Indian soldiers will be despatched to the front on the 27th instant. Another contingent is likely to be despatched a month hence to the Franco-Riffian front.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

ENHANCED GRAZING FEES.

A resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Chief Conservator's Report on the Forest Administration in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year 1923-24, says:—

The total revenue of the Forest Department during the year 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 70.82 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 43.61 lakhs against Rs. 70.35 and Rs. 38.67 lakhs, respectively, during the previous year. The surplus of Rs. 27.21 lakhs represents 38.4 per cent. of the gross revenue as against 45 per cent. during the previous year and 39.2 per cent. the average of the preceding five years. In view of the continued slump in the timber trade, the financial results of the year's working must be considered satisfactory.

On the total area of 79.90 lakhs of acres in charge of the Forest Department, the gross and net revenue works out at about 14½ annas and 5½ annas per acre, respectively. The average is rather low; but it must be recognised that the Department has under its charge areas which not only do not give any revenue but actually cost something to protect and maintain chiefly in the interests of the regulation of the water supply. Also the department gets no credit in its account for she value of materials given free under rights and privileges or as free grants.

A feature of the exploitation during the year was the satisfactory working of the saw-mills owned by Government. The net profit from these mills amounted to Rs. 1,03,000. The only mills which worked at a loss were those at Badgi in the West Nasik Division and Dandeli in the Kanara Northern Division. The Badgi mill commenced working only towards the end of the year and its financial results are expected to improve. Government trust that the working of the Dandeli mill will also be put on a satisfactory basis.

Out of the total area of 14,970 square miles of forest, 2,316 square miles were wholly and 199 square miles partially closed to grazing. The remaining 12,455 square miles provided grazing for 24,38,889 animals of all kinds. Rs. 5,21,835 were collected as grazing fees as against Rs. 4,85,804 in the previous year. The increase in the receipts is due to the enhancement of grazing fees in the Kolaba and Bijapur Districts. The total fees realized represent, however, only a fraction of the value of the grazing at full rates, which is calculated at Rs. 20,62,132. The question of revising the grazing rules is under consideration.

The value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees during the year amounted to Rs. 9,62,000. The privilege of collecting honey and wax was restored to the villagers of Mahableshwar and the levy of fees for permits for the collection and sale of green karvi at Mahableshwar and Helvak in the Satara District was discontinued.

The number of forest offences during the year was 16,912 as against 16,286 in the previous year and 17,937, the average of the last five years. Government are pleased to note that in the opinion of the Chief Conservator the attitude of the people towards the Forest Department was generally favourable. The policy of rewarding good fire protection and enforcing communal punishment for bad protection was continued with good effect. In the Southern Circle 225 villages were rewarded with free or concession grazing. Punitive measures were in force in 21 villages of the Northern, 22 of the Central and 148 of the Southern Circle. The number of cattle impounded for unauthorised grazing in open and closed forests was 1,17,000 against 1,22,000 in the previous year.

In spite of the depressed condition of the timber trade the development of the forests in the different parts of the Presidency was proceeded with. A sum of Rs. 2,37,000 was spent on communications and Rs. 1,29,000 on buildings against Rs. 3,13,000 and Rs. 69,000, respectively, in the previous year. Considerable progress was made with the scheme of providing a fairly complete system of roads in the Dangs. In the Southern Circle further progress was made with several important roads and 37 miles of new roads were surveyed. The project of the Dandeli-Potoli Railway was abandoned, as the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway suddenly discontinued taking wood fuel for the supply of which the railway was mainly intended.

The thanks of Government are due to the Chief Conservator and the officers working under him for the efficient management of the forests during the year under report.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

The fifth anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak according to the Hindu calendar was celebrated, as usual, by the local Maharashtrians under the auspices of the 'Tilak Mafat Vanchanalaya' of Bhaddar and the functions in connection with it lasted for two days. The first day was set apart for songs and 'pavadas' and on the second Prof Athavale delivered a lecture on "Tilak and Social Reform."

MUNICIPAL PARTY RE-ORGANISED.

The majority Party in the local Municipality has been reorganised and fresh rules framed for the conduct of its business. According to one such, no question which does not command a three-fourths majority can be made a party question and according to another the question of the appointment and dismissal of Municipal servants will not be ruled out as one which could not be made a party question at all. This latter has led to the resignation of five members and the Party now consists of twenty-nine members.

LOCAL OPINION ON LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH

Local opinion on Lord Birkenhead's speech as reflected through the Press is what independent opinion on it can be. The "Praja Bandhu" considers the dilatory tactics adopted by the Conservative Government to declare its Indian policy as merely a cloak for the policy of re-action which it is contemplating and declares that the reference to a possible acceptance of the majority report of the Muddiman Committee is a direct hint to the Moderates to realise that their insistence on the Minority Report of the same Committee is futile; the "Gujarati Punch," on the other hand says that it is the height of condescension for a confirmed sword-rattler like Lord Birkenhead to admit even in speech that there is nothing sacrosanct about the year 1920 and declares that it is a matter of consolation that the speech is not as offensive as his lordship could have made it.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 16.

The Committee appointed by Government to examine the whole question of the future of Village Panchayats and to consider the practicability and desirability of ways and means by which the establishment of panchayats could be made successful met at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 14th July and succeeding days.

The terms of reference to the Committee were (1) To consider generally the present position of Village Panchayats: (2) to devise means to improve their working, and should these necessitate an extension of the financial resources of Village Panchayats to make concrete proposals for increasing their sources of income, (3) to suggest such amendments to the present Act as will give effect to the proposals which might be considered necessary.

Proceedings commenced with a general discussion on the terms of reference. It was agreed that apart from a few exceptional cases Village Panchayats were not thriving but on the contrary they were likely to disappear unless special measures were taken to revive them. The Committee were of opinion that such measures should take the form of subventions, the bestowal of more responsible duties, and the grant of judicial and criminal powers in suitable cases.

As regards the grant of judicial and criminal powers it was considered that even though these powers might only be granted in the case of a few Panchayats the grant of such powers even in a few instances would tend to raise the status of Village Panchayats generally, and stimulate others to qualify for similar privileges.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the various suggestions and recommendations that had been put forward for the improvement of the Act and adopted tentatively among others, the following proposals:—

Section 4 Bombay Act.—Provision should be made, either by amenament of this section or, by a rule thereunder, to allow a less number (not being less than 5) than the original number of the Panchayat, as determined by the District Local Board, to function as a Panchayat. This alternative would save the necessity for a new election in the event of the full number of candidates not offering themselves.

2. Section 6 (h) of the Act.—The disqualification under clause 6 (h) should not be removeable for a period of one year.

3a. Section 7 Bombay Act.—The word "male" in this section should be omitted, thereby giving the vote to adults of both sexes.

3b. Elections, Section 7.—By a majority of 5 to 4 the official members of the Committee not voting, it was resolved that the franchise should be restricted to persons paying direct taxation

4. Section 15 of the Act.—That the Act should be so amended as to enable the removal of the ex-officio patil at the discration of the Collector on a representation being made by the District Local Board.

5. That provision should be made in the Act for summoning the first meeting of the Panchayat.

6. Section 18 of Bombay Act.—The control of fairs, bazars slaughter-houses and cart-stands should be made a duty of the Village Panchayat.

16. Cf. Section 5 of C. P. Act.—The villagers themselves should be given a voice in the question of instituting a Panchayat; therefore a provision should be introduced on the lines of section 5 of the C. P. Act so that the Collector or Commissioner could move on the application of 20 adult residents of a village.

17. On the subject of finance the Committee came to the following conclusions:—That Government and the District Local Board should each contribute to the Village Panchayat fund sums equal in amount to that raised by direct taxation by the Village Panchayat&

18. Irrigation Works.—The Committee were in favour of a proposal that village irrigation works should be entrusted to Village Panchayats for protection, maintenance and management; and further considered that where water for irrigation had been provided by the Village Panchayat the latter bod should be empowered to levy a tax for the same.

19. Vesting of goathan sites in Panchayats.—The Committee considered that in villages where the goathen has been surveyed all open sites, village roads and footpaths and cart-tracks within the existing gaothan should vest in the Village Panchayat subject to the necessary restrictions as regards the preservation of roads and open spaces required for the convenience of villagers

24. Rules under House Tax.—The Committee recommend that the maximum amount of house tax should not exceed a sum of Rs. 25.

AWAKENING AMONG GUJARAT BRAHMINS.

CHAURASHIES MEETING.

A public meeting of the Gujarati Chaurashi Brahmins of Bombay was held on last Sunday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Jamietram Jivanram J. P. Solicitor presided. The hall was overcrowded with Brahmins of all the Gujarati speaking sub-castes.

The meeting began with the recitation of Bedic hymns by Shastris. The first resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the late Shankaracharya of Goverdhan Math of Jagannath Puri, was moved from the chair, and passed unanimously, all standing. The second resolution was for the pointment of a committee to prepare a regular constitution for the Gujarati Chaurashi Brahmin caste in Bombay, so as to comprise therein all the sub-castes. By the third resolution a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme and to collect necessary funds for having a Wadi for the Gujrati Brahmins of Bombay. Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatta, who moved this resolution, announced that promises for donations to the extent of Rs. 33,000 had been already received, the chief being the sum of Rs. 11,000 from Mr. Davashanker Devshanker.

The fourth resolution was for the appointment of a committee to prepare a scheme for founding an educational institution to prepare well versed ritualists, to give religious training and modern higher education to the Brahmin youths in Bombay. This resolution was moved by Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi (Advocate) and supported by Pandit Hathibhai Shashtri, Mr. Chandrashauker Narmedashanker Pandya and others. Another important resolution for the appointment of a committee to organise a conference of Gujarati Chaurashi Brahmins in Bombay was moved by Dr. Popat Prabhuram, seconded by Mr. Jasvantray G. Mehta, and supported by Messrs. Delvadakar Dave and others.

Other resolutions requested the Brahmins not to cast aspersions on religious teachers even when engaged in religious discussions, protested against the aspersions cast on the first Sham Karacharya and the Brahmins in general at the last Vaishnav Conference, appointed a committee to engage preachers and organise lectures to bring about religious awakening among the Brahmins.

A managing committee was elected.

The last resolution requested the Gondal Durbar to protect the faith of the young Brahmin widow who was abducted by a Mahomedan of Gondal.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

SILVER WEDDING FUND

The Director of Information writes:—

Last December the Government of India announced a revised scheme for the administration of the Silver Wedding Fund which had originally been subscribed as an offering to Her Majesty the Queen Empress and as a token of loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their Imperial Majesties' Wedding. The original object of the Fund was to provide for the higher education of the children of Indian officers and soldiers (including non-combatants) who had fallen or been permanently disabled in the war. The income of the Fund was more than sufficient for these objects and under the revised scheme the Fund and its income can be devoted to the education and assistance of children and dependants of Indian officers and soldiers (including non-combatants) who rendered military service during the Great War or who took part and may take part in subsequent warlike operations. The scheme provides for assistance in the following ways:—

(a) By scholarships tenable in such institutions as the Administrators may think proper, including middle and high schools, arts colleges, special military schools for the education of children of Indian officers and soldiers, technical and vocational schools and colleges; (b) By grants to Silver Wedding scholars, who have completed their education, to enable them to make a start in life, e.g., for the purchase of apparatus, implements or land; (c) By relieving cases of distress among widows of Indian officers with the Viceroy's Commission.

During the year 1924 the Administrators distributed nearly Rs. 75,000 in scholarships among applicants from the various Provinces and Indian States. In the current year 19 scholarships are held by students in the Bombay Presidency. Applications for such scholarships from candidates in this Presidency should invariably be submitted in the first instance to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

TALATIS AND RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. P. K. Bhat, President, Taluka Local Board, Mandvi (Surat) writes:—

Government have decided to dsmiss 99 Talatis from Surat District in the name of retrenchment. After two to five years of apprenticeship and ten to twenty years of hard service blank despair now stares them in the face. The services of Talatis in wartime were varied, numerous and valuable. It was through the efforts of Talatis that Government obtained recruits, contributions of money, and in appreciation of these wartime services, the reward is dismissal!

If this measure is adopted the Government at the most would save Rs. 3,000/- a month from Surat District when Peons, Clerks, and Talatis are being dismissed, new posts of Deputy Collector, personal assistant to the Collectors, are being opened with fat salaries and good future prospects. In decreasing the number of Talatis, Government is breaking the backbone of its own Revenue Administration.

I appeal to the press and members of the Legislative Council to espouse the cause of Talatis, to save them from this sheer injustice and thus earn the blessings of these poor people.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

A RETROGRADE MEASURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, July 17.

Mr. Prasanvadan M. Desai has given notice of the following resolution to be shortly moved in the Surat Municipality:—

"That in the opinion of this Corporation the Municipal Bill No. XVI of 1925 published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette" of 10th July, 1925 is a retrograde measure aiming at the complete separation and independence of the municipal executive from the municipal deliberative. That it in fact does nothing beyond eliminating the chapters relating to the Chief Officer and Municipal Commissioner from the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and re-anacts most of the sections from Chapter XIII A giving wide powers to the Municiapl Commissioner some where else, incorporates the delegation of powers to the executive officer under various sections of the Act in the body of these sections themselves instead of giving a separate list of these sections as is done at present which make too prominent the extent of power given, styles the executive officer Chief officer instead of Municipal Commissioner although he is made as completely independent and is invested with almost all the powers possessed by the Municipal Commissioner and calls the Managing Committee, the Standing Committee and invests it with certain powers at present possessed by the Municipality.

That the mere change in the power of appointment of the executive officer does not make him the less of an autocrat an affects the constitutional aspect but very slightly.

That in view of Section 177 of the District Municipal Act, 1901 which empowers the Governor in Council to require a municipality to appoint a Chief Officer and to invest him with all the powers that can be delegated to him under the Act or the rules made there under and in view of the fact that municipalities have been asked and have delegated many more powers to the Chief Officer than go to him under the bill this Corporation absolutely fail to appreciate the force of "the bill is to provide a more adequate basis for municipal administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency" or "the executive powers must be exercised largely by the permanent staff."

That this Corporation is firmly of opinion, in view of the fact that all the executive powers are already enjoyed by their Chief Officer, that the bill is merely framed to destroy the control of the municipality over the permanent executive exercised by way of revision of his acts and thus make him completely independent of the Corporation.

That in view of the fact that the whole system of local self-Government in Englan is built upon the principle of the predominance of the elected councillors and thei participation in both the deliberative and the administrative work by means of the Committee system and the subordination the paid professional official to the unpaid elected amateur and in view of the fact that "so far as Europe is concerned the development of local self-government has gone farthest in Great Britain" this Corporation flatly refuses to believe that this system can not succeed here. This Corporation further declares that this system has never been given a fair trial and that there are no proofs of its failure forthcoming.

That this Corporation is further of opinion that want of rapid progress of municipal bodies in the moffusil is due to lac of funds due to poverty of the people an not to any lack of public spirit in the citizens or their representatives.

That this Corporation emphatically protests against the very principle of th Bill which strikes a blow at the root of the principle of self-Government and invites their representative on the legislative body to strennously oppose even the introduction of the Bill in the Council.

That the President be requested to forward this resolution to Government."

LEVI BARBOUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN WOMEN TO STUDY IN AMERICA.

Through the generosity of Mr. Levi Barbour, a graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S. A., a fund known the "Levi Barbour Schoolarship Fund" has been established for the purpose of enabling women of the East (China, Japan, Korea, and India) to further their education in that University. The Scholarships, yielding dols. 800.00 a year, are awarded annually. The character of the candidate, her scholastic attainment, her fitness for University work, marked ability in some special field of study and her desire to return to her own country for service after suitable preparation shall have been made, are the chief factors considered by the Committee in making the appointments. The amount dollar 800.00 is not considered sufficient to meet all the expenses of a scholar, but it is intended to enable worthy students to go to America for higher education. Holders of the scholarships are expected to pay their own travelling expenses; pay all University fees and meet all personal expenses on the same basis as the other Students; with economy, the scholarship should be sufficient to enable the student to pay her own University fees and meet her personal expenses, but every student should go prepared for extra expense. Further information may be obtained, if desired, by writing to:—The Chairman of the Advisory Committee in India for the Levi Barbour Scholarships, 134 Corporation Street, Calcutta.

All applications for scholerships in 1926-27 must reach the Advisory Committee in India by September 15th, 1925.

LORD READING ON HIS WORK

TALKS WITH LORD BIRKENHEAD

"NOTHING YET DECIDED"

The Duke of Connaught presided on June 25 at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil, London, given jointly by the British Indian Union and the North-brook Society in honour of the Earl and Countess of Reading, who are returning shortly to India,

The Duke of Connaught expressed the greatest respect and affection for Lord Reading, who had at heart the good of India and the happiness of the Empire. They should do all they could to promote the happiness of the Indian people. It was now many years, the Duke observed, since he had been associated directly with India, but nobody had greater interest or greater affection for a country which he thought the most interesting in the whole world. He would like to add that they all knew how much Lady Reading had done in India, and how deep was her interest in the Indian people.

LADY READING'S SERVICES.

Lord Reading particularly thanked the Duke for his gracious references to Lady Reading, who had stood by him through times which were difficult and sometimes even anxious. He had received the invaluable support which a good woman could render to a weak man, and it was a comfort to think that, however much controversy and criticism the future might bring in reference to his tenancy of the post of Governor General, they would leave her Excellency untouched, and that people would always have in memory the work she had done in India, particularly in connection with British and Indian charities. The interests of the women and children of India had been her Excellency's.

The society entertaining them was neither official, sectarian, nor political, but existed to foster mutual understanding, mutual respect, and mutual esteem between the two races. Although non-political, its purpose was thus of the highest political importance. When they thought of strangers coming from the East to the West, possessing their own environment, atmosphere, tradition, religion, culture, and conception of philosophies, it was good to know that they found a society like this ready to make them feel at home. The confidence and respectful esteem of the two peoples must be mutual to be valuable. The presence of Indians in this country afforded opportunity to learn much of the East from them, and to teach them something of the West.

The Duke had spoken of the duties of a Viceroy, and had referred to the subject in that uncontroversial spirit to be expected from one with his wide grasp of affairs and his knowledge of the duties which fell to a Viceroy. It would be wrong of him to say that those duties were light. They were both heavy and exacting, and the responsibilities were charged with the greatest importance. The Viceroy had the privilege of representing both the King-Emperor and the Government in India, and, of course, his charge gave him cause for anxiety. Personally, he had endeavoured to have regard, in the first instance, to the interests of India within the Empire, reflecting that approximately three-quarters of the population of the Empire was Indian. When he thought of the vast importance of the future of India, he felt natural diffidence in his own powers, but no diffidence as to the beneficence of the aims which this society sought to promote. Trouble, and too often tragedy, had followed upon misunderstanding between members of two different races.

THE INDIA OFFICE CONFERENCES

With regard to the conferences which had taken place between himself and the Secretary for India, he noticed that press communications to India had affected to give certain results, and possibly these statements had been made for his benefit. (Laughter.) The truth was that nothing was yet decided. He could say much about the conferences, but would refuse, because this was no political occasion. The conferences were still proceeding, and he would not pretend to give conclusions upon matters still under discussion.

He was returning to India within the next few weeks, and would remember the conferences with the Secretary of State, whom he might describe as his colleague, the versatile, brilliant, and richly endowed Lord Birkenhead.

During his term of office he had seen much of the Indian princes, had visited their States, and done his best to co-operate with them in promoting the interests of India generally. He had sought to administer the affairs of India with due regard to his responsibilities, and had endeavoured to work to the best advantage of India as a part of the Empire, striving to get the best out of both peoples and to keep them together. He had been in office four years, had made many friends, and had conceived deep affection for the country.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur proposed the health of the Duke of Connaught, whom he described as a great soldier and friend of India.

The Duke of Connaught, in acknowledging a warm reception of the toast, said it was a great satisfaction to him to be president of a society like that, which sought to promote better understanding between the two peoples.—"Manchester Guardian."

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REVISION SETTLEMENT IN NORTH SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The revision settlement report of the Asst. Settlement Officer for North Salsette was out in the last week of April 1925 and can be seen at the office of the head of the Taluka at Tnana, as there are no Chawadis in the Kokan villages as there are in the Deccan. The Asst. Settlement Officer has recommended a general increase in the assessment by 33 1-3 per cent. which is found to be common in the recommendations of all other officers in other Talukas of the Presidency and which is a subject matter of the present topic in the Newspapers on this side of India. From this report one is led to think that the different officers must have been privately hinted by their superiors to fix that common figure of percentage for the increase to be made in the present assessment

The reasons that have been given by the Asst., Settlement Officer of North Salsette for the increase of the assessment by 33 1.3 per cent. *infer alia* are (1) Except for the years 1896 and 1898 the rainfall in the Taluka in each year has been generally according to its average maximum quantity. (2) Prices of land have been increased (3) Good roads and means of communications through railways B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway passing through the Taluka (4) About 80 per cent. increase in price is realised for crops than the price of the last settlement (5) High price is got for grass for the growing of which no expenditure is incurred (6) and that the general condition of people is good

No doubt to superficial reader of the report the reasons would appear to be justifiable for the increase in the assessment. But when one sees the other side of the thing and examines the pros and cons of these reasons, he is sure to declare that there is no justification whatsoever for any increase in present assessment which is already a heavy one according to the past and present state of things. I shall deal now separately with the above reasons and show that these are no convincing reasons for the increase in the present assessment.

(1) The Asst. Settlement Officer says that there had been general good rain in the Taluka since the last settlement except the famine year of 1896 and the lean year of 1898. From the record of the figures of rainfall during these years one is surely led to believe that there had been in general good rainfall all these years as the quantity of rainfall reached almost its maximum every year. But this would not prove that the rainfall was favourable for crops. One has to see how it had been distributed during each year. Although the total quantity of rainfall reached its maximum quantity in a year it is required to be seen whether the total rain fall was equally distributed during the period of four months. If it was not, the crops especially of Khar (Reclaimed) lands were affected most. If any one were to see the records of the daily meteorological reports, he would find that the rainfall had never been evenly distributed during the last 30 years and as such crops did suffer from untimely rains. Sometimes they were spoilt by unusual heavy showers at harvest time, before the crops had been reaped. At times before the sheaves had been gathered and stacked and at times after they had been stacked. It seems that the Asst. Settlement Officer must have ignored these facts in arriving at the conclusions namely that the rain fall was good. He was unfair to the agriculturists in this respect and injustice to them. Anyone who has seen the uncertainty of the rainfall all these years will atonce say that the officer was not right in suggesting the increase in the assessment as full 16 annas crops were never gathered by the agriculturists.

(2) The Asst. Settlement Officer is of opinion that as the prices of lands in North Salsette have been increased and as the agriculturists get a good price therefore there shouold be an increase in the assessment. This is no doubt a novel way of reasoning. Salsette being next to Bombay and affords early communications by rail or road people from Bombay naturally acquire lands at high prices in the suburbs to build their country houses to reside there in times of a pestilence raging in Bombay. The high prices of land does not bring in increase in the yield of crops to an agriculturist. How do the high prices of land in a locality bring profit to an agriculturist when he does not sell his lands but tills and cultivates them to grow agricultural crops only. One fails to understand how an agriculturist is thereby benefited. On the contrary when one uses the agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes the Government is benefited by the imposition of fine in addition to an increased assessment according to Section 65 of the L. R. Code. If the prices of lands have been increased the Government have also been benefited by the increase in the assessment they are able to collect. As the mere abstract increased value of land does not help an agriculturist to add to his income how is it equitable and justifiable for the Government to recover in reality the increased assessment. On the other hand if an agriculturist were to purchase an agricultural land he would never pay fictitious price for it. He would pay the price according to the soil of the land and the net income he would realise therefrom. It will therefore be seen that there is no connection whatsoever between the prices of lands used for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes and that the analogy of the increase in prices of lands for non-agricultural purposes does not apply to the prices of lands for agricultural purposes. The prices of land for agricultural purposes would depend upon the nature of the soil of the land and the net income from its produce and facilities for the market of the crops. Therefore the Asst. Settlement Officer is not right in holding that the assessment must be increased as the prices of lands have been increased a great deal in Salsette.

(3) How do good roads and means of communications by two important Railways B. B. and C. I, and G. I. P. passing through the Taluka according to the opinion of the Asst. Settlement officer help to yield more crops from the lands than their capacity to produce the maximum quantity. Good roads and means of communications have been constructed and maintained out of the revenue and tolls and Government and Local Bodies receive from the people and such as I did not understand why the agriculturists are to be taxed more for these things when others have also been taking advantage of the same. These roads and means of communications by rails are not exclusively for the use of the agriculturists. They have been contributing their share for the amenities in the shape of assessment regularly every year. From the point of comforts and utility good roads and rails are surely a beneficial to all specially to the Government for the military purposes. The mention of this argument of good roads etc., would have a fit onre if this office were to write an treatise on the advantages of the British rule in India in order to show the blessings to the Indians of the benign Government and not for the increase of agricultural assessment.

(4) There has been a gradual increase in the price by about 70 per cent. or more realised by the agriculturists for their crops. This is all true. But what about the increase of cost by 100 per cent or more for the production of the crops? Has the Asst. Settlement Officer given any thought over this matter of the increased cost of labour for the production of crops. He is conveniently silent on the question of high cost of labour. The prices for cattle have also increased. Thirty years back the wages for a male was from three annas to four annas and for a female two annas. What is the increase in the labour at present? It is more than four hundred per cent. The Officer is playing the part of an ignorant person in the story of the vernacular proverb "Golden Bricks in Lanka" by his statement that higher prices are realised for crops by 70 per cent or more: But he forgets that equally high cost is required for their production. The agriculture produce of the North Salsette which is coarse rice does not go outside its limits. It is mostly consumed locally, mostly by the agriculturists themselves as they have no surplus crop to sell on account of small holdings. The high prices realised at present by an agriculturist for his crops do not in any way benefit him as the cost of labour has considerably been increased for growing them. It hardly leaves any profit for him. Moreover as a good crop is chiefly dependent upon the equal distribution of the rainfall, which is not under the control of man, it more than often happens that he gets only 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the crops. Not to speak of the enemies of crops such as insect pests, orabs, grass hoppers, weevils, etc., which at times destroy more than 50 per cent. of crops before they are noticed. If these are the facts that we notice from our experience, it is no use in calculating only the present high prices for crops by an abstract theory as the Asst. Settlement Officer has done in the present case.

(5) If there was a profit on account of the high prices received by agriculturists and that agriculture dependent on rains only is a profitable calling, we would not have seen large tracts of agricultural lands in North Salsette, at Dhaisar, Bhyandar, Mire and other places which had once been under the plough, remain now. What does this show? Does it not show that agriculture in Salsette is not paying on account of increased cost of growing crops and uncertainty of rains? The people who have still stuck to it, carry it on under compulsion, as they cannot leave their homes and take to any other professions as others have done on account of their incapacity to take to any other profession; either through old age or infirmity. The villages of Dhaisar and Bhayandar are getting thinner in population and the people are flying to Bombay to work in mills, decks, railway workshops, and in municipality, where they can earn more than what they can get by toiling in lands throughout the year without any certainty of getting a sure return for their labour in fields. It will thus be seen that the present high price realized for crops is not a sign for the better and prosperous condition of the agriculturists.

(5) Again high prices are also realized, says the Officer, for grass for which an agriculturist has not to spend a single pie for its cultivation or its growing. It is true that he has not to spend a pie for its cultivation. It grows naturally with the showers of rain. But what about the expenditure the agriculturist has to incur for its protection against stray cattle and against theft of grass. He has to keep a watchman and prepare a fencing to stop stray cattle entering the grass lands. Again the cost of reaping the grass is exorbitant on account its costly labour. In some cases people do not gather the grass on account of prohibitive cost, and allow it to remain to be eaten away by stray cattle. I have found that some times it is cheaper to get grass from the B. B. and C. I. Railway grass depot at Mahalaxmi than the cost of reaping it on account of high wages. Some times one is not able to reap the grass on account, of insufficient labour, and so the quality of the grass is deteriorated in value as a fodder on account of the complete development of the grass seeds. Salsette being nearer to Bombay the scale of wages is nearly the same as there is in Bombay and this high cost of wages does not bring any profit to an agriculturist.

(6) The Asst. Settlement Officer concludes that as the condition of the agriculturists in North Salsette is generally good, they are prosperous and hence there should be an increase of 33 1-3 per cent in the assessment. This is a fine way of arriving at the conclusion that the people are prosperous owing to their agricultural professions without any scientific examination of the nature of the soil to show that it has been improved materially to yield more crops, and without any inquiry as regards the area of land under cultivation at the last settlement and at present and without taking into consideration the census reports to show that the agricultural population has not decreased in numbers in different villages, as they did not carry on any other profession to supplement their agricultural income. Neither has he shown that the number of cattle has increased. It seems that the Asst. Settlement Officer must have prepared his report from the yearly general administration reports of the district after flying visits to the villages and that is why we see that his report does not contain the true state of the agriculturists in North Salsette.

If the condition of the agriculturists is good as stated by the officer, it is due, not on account of agriculture, but it is due to their taking to other sure professions, to make their two ends meet. Dr. Harold H. Mann the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, in one of his lectures at the annual general meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association, held a few years back, showed conclusively by facts and figures how the population of a village near Poona was getting thinner and that there was an exodus to the city as it was not economic to carry on agriculture, when it did not pay, as they had to depend on nature for water to grow their crops. This may be said of almost all the villages in the vicinity of large cities.

This would show how such Government reports are prepared one sided only to the disadvantage of the people in whose interests, the Government claim to rule the country.

I hope that Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan, M.L.C., of Thana would take up this question of settlement in the interest of the agricultural classes before it is finally confirmed by the Government.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Dinanth Khar Farm,
Navalkarwadi, Mire.

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(18)

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

POST TO BE REVIVED.

As a result of the vote of the Legislative Council in March 1924, the Government of Bombay abolished the post of Director of Industries and the main activities of the Department were transferred to other officers. The control of the Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Departments was transferred to the Collector of Industries who was subsequently Research Scholarships to the Director of Public Instruction. The Pottery section continued to be in charge of the pottery expert of the Sir J. J. School of Art and the control of weaving demonstrations and weaving schools was entrusted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies under the guidance of the Assistant Director of Bombay and the management of designated as Superintendent of Industries. The latter was also placed in charge of the records and library of the Department, continuing to carry on its routine work. The Legislative Council has since expressed its desire that the Department should be revived. The Government have, therefore, decided to reorganise the Department under an Indian Director of Industries, assisted later on, if necessary, by a Deputy Director. The reorganised Department will be put in charge of the present Superintendent of Industries, who will be called the Director of Industries, and he will continue to hold the appointment till the date of his retirement from service. The post will be advertised in due course so as to secure the services of the best man available. The reorganised Department will confine itself to the following activities :—

(1) Supply of commercial intelligence to private enterprises. (2) Professional or technical advice and assistance to minor ndustries (3) Demonstration in cottage industries, especially weaving. (4) Technical Education. (5) Experimental and demonstration work in Rosha oil and fish oil and the manufacture of magnesium chloride. (6) Fisheries (including of Oysters.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO ANAVIL STUDENTS

Messrs Nathubhai Gopalji Desai, Raghuji Chottubhai Desai and Mohanbhai Nanabhai Desai write:—Owing to an ad-interim injunction being granted by the Hon. High Court of Bombay against the Managing Committee as well as the Trustees of the Anavil Samaj no scholarship can be distributed from the Samaj funds until the same injunction has been dissolved. We have been empowered by a public meeting of the Anavils held at Surat to collect necessary funds and distribute scholarships to deserving students. We, therefore, invite applications from students who are in absolute need of help which should be addressed to Mr. Nathubhai Gopalji Desai, Sheth Ravashankar Jagjivan's Bungalow, Santa Cruz, Bombay, before the first of August.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions, I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertized hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

Communications to be addressed to—

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(abstracts from letters received)

I took Trypsogen, Jambul codeina pills, Ayurvedic Siddha Makaradhwaja and I was going to have Insulin Injection when I read your advt. and got from you 32 pills of Asugary. Within 4 days' use the following good result has been seen.

Quantity of urine reduced from 90 to 62 oz. in 24 hrs Sp. gravity reduced from 1025 to 1015.

Sugar per ounce of urine reduced from 18 to 4 grains.

Durisetti Appa Rao c/o Assistant Surgeon, *Chatrapur*, (Ganjam.)

DEAR PANDITJI,

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(Rai Bahadur Choudhri)
Durga Prasad
Sadar Bazar Delhi.

Hundreds of such letters.

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Amritdhara fame has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by having discovered another wonderful medicine the infallible remedy for diabetes.

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for three pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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